The New-York Times.

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NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 16, 1865.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4230.

OUR GREAT LOSS

Death of President Lincoln.

The Songs of Victory Drowned in Sorrow.

CLOSING SCENES OF A NOBLE LIFE

The Great Sorrow of an Afflicted Nation.

Party Differences Forgotten in Public Grief.

Vice-President Johnson Inaugurated as Chief Executive.

MR. SEWARD WILL RECOVER.

John Wilkes Booth Believed to be the Assassin.

Manifestations of the People Throughout the Country.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, }
April 15—4:30 A. M. }

To Major-Gen. Dix:

The President continues insensible and is sinking.

Secretary Seward remains without change.

Frederick Seward's skull is fractured in two places, besides a severe cut upon the head.

The attendant is still alive, but hopeless.

Mr. Seward's wound is not dangerous.

It is now ascertained with reasonable certainty that two assassins were engaged in the horrible crime, Wilkes Booth being the one that shot the President, and the other companion of his whose name is not known, but whose description is so clear that he can hardly escape. It appears from a letter found in Booth's trunk that the murder was planned before the 4th of March, but fell through because the accomplice backed out until "Richmond could be heard from." Booth and his accomplice were at the livery stable at six o'clock last evening, and left there with their horses about ten o'clock, or shortly before that hour.

It would seem that they had for several days been working their chance, but for some unknown reason it was not carried into effect until last night.

One of them has evidently made his way to Baltimore—the other has not yet been traced.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 15.

Major-Gen. Dix:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN died this morning at twenty-two minutes after seven o'clock.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 15.

MAJ.-GEN. DIX, NEW-YORK:

Official notice of the death of the late President, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, was given by the heads of departments this morning in Attorney General Speed's office, where the consultation in relation to the devolved the office of President. Mr. Johnson, upon receiving this notice, repaired before 10 o'clock to the residence of Chief Justice of the United States, and took the oath of office, as President of the United States, in the presence of the Cabinet and bystanders. At 12 o'clock the President met the heads of departments in cabinet meeting, and the first Executive Meeting, and signed the following proclamation:

FIAT—The arrangements for the funeral of the late President have been referred to the several Secretaries, as far as relates to their respective departments.

SECOND—WILLIAM HUNTER, Esq., was appointed Acting Secretary of State during the disability of Mr. SEWARD, and his son, FRANCIS SEWARD, Assistant Secretary.

THIRD—The President formally announced that he desired to retain the present Secretaries of the Departments of his Cabinet, and they would go on and discharge their respective duties in the same manner as before the deplorable event that has changed the head of the government.

All business in the Departments was suspended during the day.

The surgeons report that the condition of Mr. Seward continues unchanged. He is doing well. No improvements in Mr. FREDERICK SEWARD.

The murderers have not yet been apprehended.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

THE ASSASSINATION.

Additional Details of the Lamentable Event.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 15.

The assassin of President LINCOLN left behind him his hat and a spur.

The hat was picked up in the President's box and has been identified by parties to whom it has been shown as the one belonging to the suspected man, and accurately described as the one belonging to the suspected man by other parties, now allowed to see it before describing it.

The spur was dropped upon the stage, and that has been identified as the one procured at a stable where the same man hired a horse in the evening.

Two gentlemen who went to the Secretary of War to register him at the residence of our former guest in a cloak, who, when accosted by them, hastened away.

It had been Mr. STANTON'S intention to accompany Mr. LINCOLN to the theatre, and occupy the same box, but the press of business prevented.

It therefore seems evident that the aim of the Politics was to paralyze the country by at once striking down the head, the heart and the arm of the country.

As soon as the dreadful event was announced to the street, Superintendent BURNARD, and his assistants, were at work to discover the assassin.

In a few minutes the telegraph had spread the whole police force of the city.

MAJ. WALLACE and several members of the City Government were also on the spot and every precaution was taken to preserve order and quiet in the city.

Every street in Washington was patrolled at the request of Mr. RICHARDS.

Gen. ADAMS was known to escort the police.

Every road leading out of Washington was strongly picketed, and every possible avenue of escape was thoroughly guarded.

Detectives started to depart down the Potomac were stopped.

The Daily Chronicle says:

"As it is suspected that this conspiracy originated in Maryland, the telegraph Booth's personal acts in Baltimore and the country was immediately put upon active duty. Every road was picketed and every precaution taken to prevent the escape of the assassin. A preliminary examination was made by Messrs. RICHARDS and BROWN, assistants. Several persons were called to testify, and the evidence so elicited before us followed, and not under oath, was conclusive on this point. The murderer of President LINCOLN is John Wilkes Booth. His hat was found in the private box and identified by several persons. A pocket-book was also found, with his name in it, and the spur which he dropped by accident, after he jumped to the stage, was identified as one of those which he had obtained from the stable where he hired his horse.

The man Booth has played more than once at Ford's Theatre, and is, of course, acquainted with the exits and entrances, and the facility with which he escaped behind the scenes is well understood.

The person who assassinated Secretary SEWARD still lurked in the house last night, and no one could enter nor leave. The chambers were broken open from the barrel, as if done by striking. The murderer was, no doubt, a confederate of Booth's, and had a rough place of load, and the other half smaller than the chambers, stopped in part with a bit of long hair like human hair.

CLOSING SCENES.

Particulars of His Last Moments—Record of His Condition Before Death—His Death.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 15—11 o'clock A. M.

The Star extra says:

At 7:22 o'clock the President breathed More and more rapidly did he sink, and at 7:30 o'clock, closing his eyes in falling to sleep, the last expiration occurred, with expression of perfect peace upon his features. There were no indications of suffering, and the countenance was as placid as that of a child. It was not known that he was dead until the breathing ceased entirely. Then the fact was announced by Surgeon-General BARNES, who had been in constant attendance upon the sufferer.

The coffin is of mahogany, covered with black cloth, and lined with lead. It is of the finest workmanship, and is supplied with a silver plate upon which is the following inscription:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
ELEVENTH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
BORN FEB. 12, 1809.
DIED APRIL 15, 1865.

The remains have been embalmed.

The funeral will take place from the East Room next week for the family services to the remains in the church of the Epiphany.

THE ASSASSINS.

Circumstances Tending to Implicate G. H. Booth—Description of the Confederate in the Crime.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 15.

There is no confirmation of the report that the murderer of the President has been captured.

Among the circumstances tending to fix a participation in the crime on Booth, were letters found in his trunk, one of which, dated from a lady, was quite touching, and in which the gentleman intended by the writer was advised to abandon, as the time was unpropitious, the mine not yet being ready to spring.

The Evening Intelligencer says: "From the evidence obtained it is rendered highly probable that the assassin of Secretary Mr. Seward and his sons, is JOHN SURRATT, son of Prairie Mount County, Maryland. The house he rents was hired at NATION'S stable, on Fifteenth-street. Surratt is a young man, who, we last saw two months. His father is said to have died recently in Canada, whither he fled."

About 11 o'clock last night the Secretary of War, Assistant Secretary of War, and Chief Justice Chase, were in the room where the President lay dead. The latter was sworn in as President, as soon as he arrived.

Last night a mysterious person was found, which had been identified by the attendants of one of the stables previously mentioned as having been hired from that stable by Booth.

Suspicions are resulting as to whether Booth procured the bullets on horseback or on foot; but whether he did so or not, it is to be presumed that he was not equipped for escape.

From information in the possession of the authorities it is evident that the escape of the pair was to be effected by the most consummate coolness.

The Vice-President and other prominent persons of the Administration were successively implored for admittance to the room of the dying President, but were refused admission, from motives of humanity, in their cases, as others believed.

Secretary Stanton went down the Potomac to assist in the pursuits on the river of the assassin, and it is said that all possible means would be taken for the capture of the murderer.

The most minute precautions have been taken, and no one will be allowed to leave or enter the city without securing the countersign now in guidance.

The secret service of the Government is admirable.

"CAPT. LINCOLN, FIFTH-CAVALRY.—The deliberate coolness of the assassin is evinced by taking leisure to leave, all of which fixes him as the murderer beyond a doubt.

JUDGE CARTTER, Chief Justice of the District of Columbia, Judge ABBOTT, Solicitor of Claims, and Judge HOLT, Judge Advocate General of the Army, were also in the Ford's Theatre box during the assassination.

The following is a list of the names of the members of the Cabinet, and the persons to succeed to Richmond and Washington in the event of the death of the President, as provided by the Constitution. The writer of the letter containing the list says: "Judge Judge Holt is designated as the successor to Richmond, but does not state for the reason, as the writer has not been informed, and can only conjecture the reason. The writer of the letter seems to have been informed of the movements of the conspirators, as he says he "ordered in as an informer Rocky to the infernal regions and never to appear in his presence again, and this person is to say that he was out of sight of the city when the President was murdered." Rocky is supposed to be a detective, as his family were desirous that he should not go to Washington. The letter is in the possession of the police. It is said that it was intended to assassinate Gen. GRANT, Secretary STANTON, and the President. It is said that this meeting was the most important held for over two years, and that everything throughout that magnificently city was in a state of the most perfect preparation for the reception of the rebellious Rulers, and which has been frustrated by the death of the President.

One of the messengers of the Cabinet returned to Washington as soon as he heard the news, and was on duty almost all night.

Secretary Seward, still unconscious of the fate of his daughter, their promises with business engagements.

The feeds are falling momentarily. All in the house are completely prostrated. Crowds were in the streets. The grief is subjugated and does not find vent in words. The most terrible hostility is manifested over the cowardly military character.

The Star says:

Reports prevail that Mr. FREDERICK W. SEWARD is dead. This is not true. Mr. FREDERICK, and Assistant Secretary Seward, received a stab in the head. His shoulder was also dislocated, and his head and face severely injured. The chambers were broken from the barrel, as if done by striking. The murderer was, no doubt, a confederate of Booth's, and had a rough piece of lead

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

AFFAIRS AT GOLDSBORO.

INTERESTING ITEMS FROM SHERMAN'S ARMY

The Preparations for a Forward Movement.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEWBERN, N. C., Monday, April 10, 1865.

Having just returned from a trip to the front at Goldsboro, I take the first opportunity before leaving for Wilmington, to forward a short letter touching matters and things in general, as seen and experienced while there, as well as while going and returning. There are two regular daily trains now running to and from Goldsboro, besides one or more wild-cat or extra trains almost every day. These trains, when going west, are mostly made up, of course, of platform cars, laden with soldiers, hard tack, hay and oats, and supplies of various descriptions for both man and beast belonging to SHERMAN'S army. Returning, the loads comprise sick and wounded soldiers and officers, white and black refugees, rubbish of every conceivable variety, belonging to the refugees, and as an auctioneer would say, divers other articles too numerous to mention. The distance from Morehead City, on the sea coast, to Goldsboro, is 96 miles. As far west as Kinston the country is none too inviting, lying low, as it does, and being either very sandy or else swampy, as a general thing, while at the same time there is no limit to the pine forest timber that borders the entire route, at intervals.

From Kinston, (which is a small, scattered village, temporarily magnified into a place of considerable importance, from its being at the head of army navigation, on the Neuse River,) the country begins to improve, there being some very fine farms between there and Goldsboro, and the land being more elevated, and presenting a rather rolling surface. On some of the farms there are large fields of wheat growing, the blades being perhaps four or five inches high; but the fences are nearly all gone, and many of the farm-houses are destroyed, so that, along the railroad at least, it is pretty much all a barren waste. The same is true of the country within a circuit whose radius is four or five miles, surrounding Goldsboro.

There seems to have been nothing destroyed in Goldsboro, particularly, except a large railroad freight depot, the brick walls of which are still standing, and which probably caught from the thousand bales of cotton, more or less, that were burned by the rebels in the vicinity of the depot, before Gen. SCHOFIELD entered the town. There had been a large amount of cotton brought into Goldsboro, besides this, but it was shipped off to Weldon and Raleigh. Of course many of the fences have been destroyed, but as a general thing the place is in very good preservation, considering the number of troops it has been obliged to entertain, on both sides, and it is one of the pleasantest places I have yet seen in the South. Hardly any of the feminine and juvenile portion of the population left the town on our enter-

great hive. Go where you will and you will find them—large camps of them—and when they come to move forward it will be with a sweep like that of a tornado. GRANT never had a much larger army, and there certainly never was an army more thoroughly impregnated with a wide-awake, earnest, fighting disposition. They are all fully alive, too, to the fact that there is a master-mind over them, in the person of BILLY SHERMAN, as they will persist in calling him when facetiously inclined.

An immense amount of stores is daily received there for the army, but under the clear-headed management of Col. M. C. GARBER, Chief Quartermaster of SHERMAN'S army in the field, everything moves along like clock-work, and one would hardly appreciate, from a mere casual observation, that so much was being done in such a small borough. Capt. JUSTIN HODGE, A. Q. M., who has the direct management of the receipt and shipment of everything that passes over the railroad at that point, is also just the right stamp of a man for SHERMAN. Like Col. GARBER, he is a gentleman, and I have yet to hear of an instance where officers have had any occasion to find fault with either of them.

There was a rumor at Goldsboro, and I find it is also in existence here, that Gen. SCOTT, of Ohio, is to take the place of Gen. PALMER in the command of this district. Whether it is true or not I cannot learn, but it would not be regretted, I am informed, by the loyal Northern portion of the population in this place. Gen. PALMER has been kept here, I am told, in the neighborhood of two years, and as a general thing there should be a change made in such commands, at least every year, if not every six months. Gen. CARL SCHURZ, who recently reported to Gen. SHERMAN, in obedience to orders, has also been mentioned in connection with this post, but I presume without cause.

I find that Capt. A. S. KIMBALL, who was Acting Chief Quartermaster here for some time, has been appointed Depot Quartermaster at this place, for SHERMAN'S army. It is a good appointment.

THE BORDER STATES---AFTER THE WAR.

NINTH LETTER.

The Three Great Divisions of Tennessee—Soil, Minerals and other Characteristics of Each—The Public Works of Tennessee.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PADUCAH, Friday, March 10, 1865.

With an area of about 45,000 square miles, Tennessee is naturally divided into three grand divisions, East, Middle and West Tennessee. The first comprises the mountain section between the border of North Carolina and the Cumberland Mountains; the second stretches thence to the Tennessee River below the Muscle Shoals; the third comprises that part of "Mesopotamia" between the lower Tennessee and the Mississippi, the residue being in Kentucky.

EAST TENNESSEE

consists of a succession of mountain ranges, with narrow valleys between them, running from northeast to southwest. Some of these are so uniform and contiguous to each other, that they resemble ruffles or a corrigated roof. The mountains separating it from North Carolina, are the highest in the State, in places rising to an elevation of 6,000 feet. The Cumberland range is lower, more land on the summit, and has an average breadth of about twenty miles, being divided at their southern extremity by the valley of the Sequatchie into two di-

vantages, abundance of good *cotton*. The experiment of raising this dethroned "king," by means of free labor, has already been successfully tried. What remains but that the advantage thus gained shall be followed up until the whole South is brought under the influence of the genius of universal emancipation?

WILLIAM WRIGHT.

Louisville to Nashville—Guerrillas—The Country and the Rivers—Nashville Inundated—The Election of Saturday—An Interregnum—Business in Nashville—Education—The Freedmen as Laborers—The Nashville Papers—"The Social Evil," and How it is Disposed of.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April, 1865.

In spite of the murderous attacks of guerrillas, who abound in all parts of Kentucky, according to the popular imagination, we reached this place without getting killed by the way, or observing one who had seen or heard of a bushwhacker in that part of the State. When inquiry was made, the answer invariably followed that it was not *there*, but in some place further north or south, that such-a-such a frightful depredation took place, thus recalling to mind the story of the "Three Black Crows," which turned out to be "something almost as black as a crow."

In fact, there has been a good deal of exaggeration as respects these horse-thieving marauders. Fifty men well armed, and helping themselves to fresh horse-flesh whenever the old article has run down, can keep a whole State like Kentucky in alarm. Of course, in time the brood will be exterminated, and that will be the end of them. That, after a war waged with such violence of passion, such wholesale slaughter, such crimes on both sides, meek-eyed peace should at once settle down, is more than any person who has read the history of *our* great civil strife had any reason to expect.

THE COUNTRY

Between Louisville and the tunnel through Mul-

can be the less of two. Houses to which a license is granted have to pay well for it, besides which their inmates have to submit twice a week to a medical examination. The vice exists, the moral petrifaction of feeling exists; but there is believed to be much less of that abominable disease among the men than there otherwise would be.

THE NASHVILLE PAPERS

are four in number, and all issued in the morning. They are as follows: The *Dispatch*, (Opp.;) the *Press*, (out and in;) the *Union*, (moderate Republican,) and the *Times*, (radical Republican.) The large circulation of Cincinnati and Louisville papers here would indicate that there is room for improvement among the Nashville journals—not in quantity, but in quality. Most of them are conducted on the one-horse principle, and that horse not always at home. Their advertising support is good, however, and a fine run of job-work is attached to most of the offices.

Agriculture, soils, minerals, &c., I defer till my next.

WILLIAM WRIGHT.

FROM KENTUCKY.

The Fall of Richmond—How Louisville Received the Tidings—Celebrating the Victory—Illumination—Changes Since the Rebellion Began—Reunion after Separation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, April 6.

The fall of Richmond, as announced here by telegram a few hours after the grand event, fell upon the people of this goodly city with almost stunning suddenness. While few doubted the ultimate success of GRANT'S combinations, the result was considered as indefinitely remote. Some sanguine secession souls professed indeed to consider the capture of the haughty and defiant capital, if not absolutely impossible, yet as a thing not to be achieved without long months of desperate strife and fearful sacrifice.

The tidings "Richmond is ours," fell upon such as a bolt from a cloudless sky. They would not believe the brief pregnant dispatch. They affected, perhaps persuaded, themselves to believe the an-

best interest of all classes of citizens.

C. V. S.

Government Indebtedness to Louisville—A Gold Decision—Indications of Louisville's Prosperity, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, April 7, 1865.

Nearly $30,000,000 unpaid and long due government claims are held here. Vouchers bought at 12 to 15 off. Money tight—bank rates 10 to 12; street bank rates 15 to 24. Kentucky money reported 1 to 2 below par in Indiana—was at one time 10 to 20 above Indiana. Gold, 1st ult., opened here at 200¾; closed, 31st ult., 151¾.

Chancellor PIRTLE here decides that the maker of a

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note to '63 promising to pay in gold, must pay at maturity the actual gold coin or its equivalent in treasury notes. His decision is appealed.

The city's population is put at 100,000; her taxable property, $28,000,000; for year ending March 9, her receipts $841,302, and expenditures $798,137.

The Louisville Board of Trade Secretary reports: "Though our trade has suffered exceedingly during the war, the city is still enjoying a fair share of prosperity. Population is steadily increasing, and scarce a dwelling can be had for less than double former rents. For year ending the 1st, the products of our manufactures amount to over $11,000,000; imports of manufactories over $1,000,000; exports from same over $5,400,000; dry goods imported, over $8,000,000; groceries received and sold, over $12,000,000; other branches merchandise, $10,000,000; imports of hay and grain, $5,000,000; of lumber, $2,058,360; of coal, $1,750,000; of wines and liquors, $1,163,000; receipts and sales of tobacco, $11,180,700."

The first tobacco shipment for New-Orleans for four years was made here the 1st.

The steamer *Kirk* just finished here is a four decker, 312 feet long, 86 wide, 2,300 tons burden, and to carry 1,500 passengers and crew. PONTIAC.

OUR CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE.

Preparations for the Great Fair—Political Matters—The Republican Convention—Peace Prospects—The Rebel Prisoners in Camp Douglas—Enlisting.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, April 12, 1865.

Everybody is so much engaged in preparations for the great fair, that there is little time to get up anything else of public interest. The great victories, however, and especially the fall of Richmond, had the effect to absorb all interest and attention for a few days. The grand event was celebrated here in a manner more enthusiastic than creditable. There was a more general cessation of business than I have ever known in Chicago, and the wildest joy reigned rampant through the day upon which the news was received. The discreditable part of the affair was, that nearly everybody—old men and young—staid and respectable citizens, as well as those given to imbibition—got gloriously drunk before nightfall. A queer way this, which we have, of drowning our sorrow and expressing our joy by the same process. The stock of liquor "on hand" was greatly diminished that day in Chicago. But to return to the fair. When the first of the series of Sanitary Fairs was initiated in Chicago, it was thought that the managers were indulging in "great expectations," when they announced, in the preliminary meeting, that they anticipated realizing $25,000. Now, the Executive Committee starts off with the expenditure of $25,000 for the erection of buildings. And the whole preliminary expenses will not, probably, be much less than $50,000. Thus, you see, our ideas have been greatly enlarged by the experience of the last year and a half.

That the fair will be a great success, there is scarcely a doubt. But I still think that the East will do a much better work by sending their contributions to the immediate relief of the sick and wounded, than to keep them over for nearly two months to help swell our display. Our *pride* is embarked in this business, to be sure, but our *benevolence* suggests that the pressing needs of the soldiers be supplied now, rather than that our vanity should be gratified by a splendid result of the fair. With such a vast sum on hand as is anticipated, much will be wasted, and improvidently and extravagantly expended. In fact, we see this already on the strength of the indications that the receipts are to be enormous.

The Registry law passed by the Legislature, at its last session, is working quietly and satisfactorily. There does not appear to be any very outspoken opposition to it. In several of the smaller cities of the State the elections were held before the law was made public, and as by its provisions, it took effect immediately after its passage, these were declared illegal, and have to be repealed. In Chicago, the operation of the law will be favorable to the Republican cause.

The Republican convention was held on Saturday, and JOHN B. RICE, formerly proprietor of the Theatre here, nominated for Mayor. The election of the ticket put in the field is regarded as certain.

A state of things has arisen in which the people of the West will not be averse to negotiations looking to an adjustment of difficulties. So long as Richmond and Charleston stood proudly defiant, the West was opposed to peace movements emanating from our government. But now that they have been conquered—now that the Confederacy has been humbled—that the army of its boast has been utterly defeated and overthrown, we are ready for a treaty upon a proper basis. The starch is now fairly taken out of the rebellion. The work of subjugation is well nigh completed. It would never have done to have made peace with those rebel leaders until they felt themselves thoroughly whipped—so thoroughly that there can be no disguising of the fact—so completely that they will be compelled to confess it before the world. This gives us security for the future, if not indemnity for the past. And then people hereaway do not believe in having treason made too easy—that years of armed rebellion shall be atoned for by merely taking the oath of allegiance. With the ignorant mass, perhaps this would be a course of policy that would be generally acquiesced in. But the leaders should be visited with a punishment somewhat adequate to their offence. Their crime is too great to be passed lightly over. The blood which they have caused to be spilt cries aloud from the ground for vengeance.

Enlistments are yet the order of the day with us, though I understand that the draft is to take place next week. A little over three-fifths of our quota have been raised, leaving 1,950 yet to provide for.

Seven companies have been enlisted from the rebels in Camp Douglas, for frontier service. Several others are at Camp Fry, in this city, from Camp Chase, Camp Morton and Rock Island. They are soon to leave for the plains.

A regiment is being raised here for HANCOCK's Veteran Corps. It is well under way. The successes at Richmond have given the impression that the war will soon be over, and enlistments have slackened up.

Crosby's Opera House is to be opened in a few days by GRAU, assisted by the entire corps of artists from the New-York Academy of Music. The hall is 104 by 86, and has been fitted up "regardless of expense," as the proprietor made an immense fortune in the whisky business by the failure of Mr. WASHBURNE to get a tax upon "stocks on hand," and he therefore has plenty of funds to make the enterprise all that he desired.

About $10,000 have already been raised for the sick and wounded of the recent battles.

The Michigan and Illinois Canal is open for navigation. The Straits at Mackinaw are yet closed with ice.

Business is fair, though comparatively dull, owing to the unsettled state of financial affairs and the scarcity of currency. The accounts from the wheat growing districts still continue favorable.

The weather is cold for the season. The air this morning was filled for a while with falling snowflakes.

St. Albans Raiders.

From the Montreal Herald.

The following are the judgments placed on record in this case:

PROVINCE OF CANADA, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, Wednesday, March 29, 1865.

Present—The Hon. Jas. Smith, J. S. C., in re Bennett Young et al. The extradition on a charge of robbery of one Samuel Breck. Having heard S. Bethune, Esq., Q. C., and B. Devlin, Esq., counsel for Government of the United States of America, F. G. Johnson, Esq., Q. C., and Edward Carter, Esq., Q. C., counsel for the Crown, and the Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, Q. C., R. Laflamme, Esq., Q. C., and W. H. Kerr, Esq., counsel for the prisoners, upon the charge set forth against the prisoners in the complaint or information laid before me in this matter. Having examined upon oath touching the truth of the said charge the witnesses brought before me to testify in that behalf, and the documents produced and proved in relation thereto, and having, upon the whole, duly deliberated, considering that the testimony so laid before me does not constitute such evidence as, according to the laws of this province, would justify the apprehension and committal for trial of the prisoners, if the crime of which they are accused had been committed herein; and that it does not appear from the evidence before me that the prisoners have committed the crime of robbery within the meaning of the treaty between Great Britain and the United States, and of the statutes of this province in force in respect thereof. It is ordered the prisoners be discharged from custody under the warrant issued in this case on the said charge.

(Signed,) J. SMITH, J. S. C.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, Wednesday, April 5, 1865.

In Re Bennett Young, et al.—For extradition on a charge of assault with intent to murder.

Considering the declaration made before me this day, by and on behalf of the Government of the United States, that as the Government of Canada intended to take and had taken proceedings against the prisoners for a breach of neutrality, he (Mr. DEVLIN) had been instructed by Hon. Mr. SEWARD, as representing the Government of the United States, to discontinue, and does now discontinue, the proceedings against the prisoners for extradition, under the warrant issued by me, and considering also the declaration of Messrs. JOHNSON and CARTER on behalf of the Crown, that the Government of Canada did not intend in any way to proceed further in the application of the United States for extradition of the prisoners.

It is ordered that the prisoners be discharged, and is ordered further, that the money and private property of the prisoners taken from them at the time of their arrest, under the warrant issued by me, be restored to them. J. SMITH, J. S. C.

THE INDIAN CAMPAIGN.

Important Reconnoissance—Preparations for the Expedition—Caution—Contracts—Military Matters.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FORT LEARNED, Saturday, April 1, 1865.

The organization of two large expeditions against the Indians—one to start from Leavenworth, making their base of supplies at Fort Kearney, under command of Gen. MITCHELL, and the other to rendezvous at this post—are progressing rapidly. The energy and direction of the whole campaign are under the immediate supervision and command of Maj.-Gen. DODGE, who is working incessantly in order to supply them both with the necessaries for an active and successful campaign. The great difficulties have been in obtaining transportation and supplies from the various supply depots in Leavenworth, and the delay which for years has been a constant annoyance and immense damage in transporting stores over the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, about the only means of communication with the West for nearly six months in a year. This road is probably the very worst in the country; it is never known to make either time or a connection, and the necessity for having one's life insured ere passing over it is of the greatest importance. It is mismanaged and out of order, no pains being taken to improve, as it is the only mode of conveyance west of the Missouri to the great Eastern marts, and merchandise is from six weeks to six months passing from one end of the road to the other, so crowded are they with business. Travelers coming West will find more speed, safety, and comfort by going via St. Louis and the river during navigation.

Another noticeable is the far-famed Kansas Stage Company which, when once used as a mode of conveyance, is only indulged in a second when compelled to by necessity, and the many complaints and constant annoyance to its patrons is such as to condemn it forever. I would advise no one who values health or comfort to use it, as it is dangerous to both. The stages are overloaded, and the stock worn out and broken down.

Military matters are assuming quite a threatening aspect here. Three regiments of infantry have been organized of Confederate prisoners who would not be exchanged, and two more are organizing at Alton. They are used in garrisoning the frontier posts, relieving the cavalry, the only effective force in Indian fighting. They are a well behaved set of men, doing their duty willingly and efficiently. They give no proofs of disloyalty, except on occasions when under the influence of liquor, as manifested in Leavenworth when they compelled a few Kansas troops to cheer for JEFF. DAVIS, the tables were turned, and they were made to cheer for the Union soon after. The expedition organizing at this [illegible] will be under the command of Brig.-Gen. FORD, a gallant and meritorious officer, who won his promotion in the famous Price campaign, where he, with his regiment, were prominently engaged in every skirmish or fight. Entering the service as a Captain, he gained his present position by bravery and courage on the frontier and in Missouri. There is in all probability no better man to lead an expedition than Gen. FORD. For the past [illegible]teen years he has been on the frontier and is fully conversant with their character [illegible] mode of warfare. A large reconnoitering expedition started from this post some ten days since, [illegible] have just returned. They penetrated into the villages of the Anapahoes, a distance of a hundred [illegible] fifty miles south of here, and found upward of [illegible] thousand Indians awaiting the return of Col. L[illegible]ENWORTH, Indian Agent, with a reply to the [illegible] propositions made by them through him to the [illegible]ernment. The expedition have met with comp[illegible] success in obtaining the desired information [illegible]gard to their force and location, returned, and a [illegible] force, consisting of the Second Colorado, Se[illegible] Iowa, Third Wisconsin Cavalry and a battery o[illegible]tillery is now organizing for an effective camp[illegible] as soon as the necessary supplies and transport[illegible] arrive, will move into their camps.

There are many extraordinary occurrences in [illegible] part of the country, in regard to letting contrac[illegible] hay, transportation, corn and other supplies[illegible] many frauds are perpetrated, such as letting [illegible] tracts for corn at one dollar per bushel more t[illegible] can be purchased for in open market; receivin[illegible] ten and worthless hay at extraordinary high p[illegible] and discounting vouchers to bankers and brok[illegible] twenty per cent. paying them, but not the or[illegible] owners, in treasury drafts. Such occurrenc[illegible] numerous, and should be attended to.

The establishment of new military posts, a[illegible] security of the great overland routes, are tw[illegible] military measures permanently secured and [illegible]ed, being the result of the efficiency of the ne[illegible]mander, Gen. DODGE. Great results may [illegible] looked for, and a lasting peace with the In[illegible] The weather is very unsettled, rain and snow [illegible] making the the roads impassable, and delayin[illegible] tary movements materially. FRONT[illegible]

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

News from Mexico—Engagements [illegible] Guerrillas—Division into Military [illegible]tricts—Will Maximilian Keep his T[illegible]

HAVANA, Saturday, April [illegible]

The English mail steamer *Solent* arrive[illegible] on the 5th inst., from Vera Cruz, bringing ne[illegible] Mexico City to the 28th ult., and from Vera [illegible] the 1st of this month.

On the 20th ult. a riot took place at Pu[illegible] casioned, says the account as given in the [illegible] this city, by the disgraceful immorality of [illegible] trians. The people rose up, fell upon the [illegible] soldiers, and killed and wounded about fifty [illegible] As soon as the riot had been quelled, sever[illegible] persons engaged in it were arrested and sen[illegible] death by a French court-martial. The sen[illegible] carried out, and the city was declared by [illegible] Governor to be under martial law.

The *Belgian*, Commander BRINCOURT, ha[illegible] attacked at Quiroga, (Morelia,) by the p[illegible] Juarez, these latter were assisted by the [illegible] of the place, but had to retire. Col. Du P[illegible] commanding officer at Morelia fined the a[illegible]ed place $40,000 and ordered the principal [illegible] to be shot, but there was not time to pu[illegible] in execution, for the Liberals returned a[illegible] BRINCOURT to evacuate Quiroga. An Au[illegible] has been defeated by the Republicans nea[illegible] del Rio, State of Mexico. Zitacuaro (M[illegible] been abandoned by the Republicans, who [illegible] prised at San Mateo, sustained a defeat, [illegible] mander, VALENCIA, being killed in the [illegible] Gen. NEGRETE, JUAREZ's Secretary at W[illegible] and took Durango.

Two thousand men, under the comman[illegible] and 700 under that of MORALES, were con[illegible] Guaymas, in Sinaloa, with the intention [illegible] Mazatlan. Tacambaro (Morelia,) has be[illegible] by the Liberals.

The *Estafette* complains of the intere[illegible] servable in the capital whenever a R[illegible] shot, but that the utmost indifference [illegible] when mention is made of any Imper[illegible] been killed, however well known and [illegible] he may be.

The clergy are beginning to bestir the[illegible] their highest wishes, it is said, are for [illegible] turn. Their leaders say that if the cler[illegible] intervention in Mexico, it was in o[illegible] church might recover its property, bu[illegible] is impossible, they wish to be governed [illegible] the country.

The editors of the following periodi[illegible] *chara*, the *Sombra*, the *Buscapie*, the *O*[illegible] *Espejuelos del Diablo*, were sent for by [illegible] who gave them a scolding for having [illegible] executions that were being put in for[illegible] the French courts-martial. One of the[illegible] editors was the Licenciado, JUAN ANTO[illegible] belonging to the *Sombra*, and who was [illegible] of the corporation of the city. MAT[illegible] he was in danger of being sent to [illegible] other editors, said that he was not [illegible] the publisher, who was below in a [illegible] hearing this, BAZAINE ordered him t[illegible] him out to the gendarmes, and, on d[illegible] set at liberty.

The works on the Vera Cruz Rail[illegible] actively carried on and the rail road [illegible] the public as far as Paso del Mach[illegible]

TENNESSEE.

Gov. Brownlow's Inaugural and Message.

[illegible]

The Invasion of Alabama.

PROCLAMATION BY GOV. WATTS.

[illegible]

FROM PETERSBURGH.

Gen. Lee's Headquarters.

[illegible]

The People's Victory.

[illegible]

The Public Schools in Charleston.

[illegible]

Reports of Anarchy and Distress—Murders of Union Men in Georgia.

[illegible]

The Grant Family.

[illegible]

Naval Affairs.

THE NAVY-YARD STRIKE—THE WORKMEN STILL HOLD OUT.

[illegible]

Our City Railroads.

VETO MESSAGE FROM GOV. FENTON.

[illegible]

(Signed) R. E. FENTON.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 16, 1865

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The terrible calamity which has befallen our country engrosses every thought and wrings every heart. We give up the printing of ordinary news to record, so far as feeble words can express, the great sorrow of the nation. It would be presumption to undertake to condense that expression into the limits of a news column. Every word of extended detail will be read with tear-dimmed eyes and bleeding hearts by a people bowed down in the valley of humiliation by a disaster never equalled in the history of the continent. Beside a few insignificant exceptions, we know but one sentiment in reference to the event, and that is of mingled grief and vengeance; grief that the man on whom our destinies seemed to hinge should be thus snatched away in the moment of our utmost need, and revenge that the infernal spirit of treason should have found or made, just in the dawn of loyal triumph, occasion for a tragedy so terrible in its social and political aspects.

GEN. GRANT dined at the White House on Friday, and was busy most of the day at the War Department. It is supposed that he was to make up immediately the official report of his late campaigns, but the death of the President will probably postpone his work. A large number of actual and brevet promotions will be made on his recommendation. It is already known that he was announced to visit the theatre with the President in the evening, but at 7 o'clock he left for Philadelphia on a visit to his home in Burlington, N. J. On learning the terrible news of the assassination, he returned as rapidly as possible to Washington.

The march from Petersburgh to Burkesville by GRANT, is one of the swiftest of the war. The distance is fifty-two miles, and the march was accomplished in three days and a half. There have been larger marches of small commands, like that of Gen. AUGER'S brigade, in April, 1862, which in one day marched from Catlett's Station to within sight of Fredericksburgh, a distance of thirty miles, and captured the city next morning before breakfast, and like that of the Ninety-third New-York Regiment, which, on the way to Gettysburgh, marched through mud thirty-two miles in twelve hours; but this movement of a vast army through a strange country, and impeded by baggage wagons, &c., is without precedent in the history of the rebellion.

GENERAL NEWS.

The report of the Department of Agriculture for the month of March contains interesting statistical tables showing the numbers of the farm-stock of the loyal States in January last, an article on grasses, and other matter of value to agricultural readers. The decrease in farm-stock, except in sheep, appears to be large. In New-Jersey, there were in January, 1865, 88,781 cattle and oxen against 101,466 in 1864; 135,693 milch cows against 142,834 in 1864; 183,459 hogs against 219,759 at that date. The increase of sheep in the loyal States during the year is stated at 43,000,878, and the estimated amount of the wool clip for 1865 is 114,559,076. In New-Jersey, there was during the year a decrease of 19,472 in the number of sheep.

The late Dr. WM. J. WALKER, of Newport, R. I., left $220,000 to his widow, four daughters, one son, and the widow and children of another son; $40,000 in legacies of $1,000 each to female acquaintances, and the remainder of his property, amounting to about $1,000,000, is divided equally between Amherst and Tufts Colleges, the Institute of Technology and the Boston Society of Natural History, making to each of these institutions the munificent donation of £250,000. In addition to these large sums left to be disposed of by the will, he gave $400,000 to various objects during his life.

It is something new to have a loyal Legislature in session in Tennessee, and the Nashville papers are taking the opportunity of starting each member on his proper record by publishing in brief the history of each legislator. Of the twenty-four Senators, twenty-one are native Tennesseeans; and of the seventy-six Representatives, sixty-two are natives of the State. Two-thirds of all the members have been slave-holders, but it will be recollected that their very first official act as a legislative body was to ratify the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery.

JOHN OVERTON, one of the wealthiest men of Tennessee, who lately came into our line at Memphis, has returned to his plantation in the vicinity of Nashville. This man was one of the chief supporters of the rebel cause in this city, and has contributed millions of dollars to its support. When the rebellion broke out, he proffered all his vast resources to the rebel Governor, ISHAM HARRIS, to aid the Confederacy, beside extending all his influence in the same direction.

In the month of November, 1864, DANIEL W. POOR, of Clarksville, Tenn., murdered his cousin, ELLEN POOR, because she refused to marry him. The murder was a most cold-blooded one, and since the time of the perpetration of it, POOR has evaded the vigilance of the officers, until a few days ago, when he was caught in St. Louis. He will be sent to Clarksville for trial. The reward offered for his apprehension was $2,500.

A branch railroad is to be constructed from a point on the Stonington road to Wickford, R. I., from which place it is proposed to run a steamer to Newport, connecting with the Shore line Stonington boats and all trains on the Stonington road. This will open a new route, either by boat or rail, between New-York and Newport, avoiding Point Judith.

Madam SARAH, widow of JAMES D. COLT, died at Pittsfield, Saturday morning, aged 94, being the oldest person in that town. Madam COLT was born within a few rods of the spot on which she died, and has always resided in the same vicinity. She lived to witness four great wars, and her memories of the revolution were interesting and vivid.

An immense iron mine has been discovered at Sarnia, Canada, cropping out in the form of black sand, on the beach stretching from that city to Bosanquet. It is computed that in one bank there are 370,000 tons, worth $25 per ton.

A self-cancelling postage-stamp is recorded among the latest inventions. It is put upon the letter face downward, and leaves an impression, but is destroyed in removal. The Department at Washington is testing them.

Business was not even thought of yesterday. Deep, intense, unutterable sorrow expressed the public heart, banishing therefrom every mercenary motive and feeling.

The Union State Convention of Ohio is to be held on the 21st of June at Columbus.

A Montreal paper states that ten gentlemen of the rebel persuasion have on deposit in that city $2,000,000.

Pike's Opera House at Cincinnati is to be lighted with gas made from petroleum, by way of experiment. It will cost less than $1 per thousand feet.

Col. THADDEUS CLAPP, the oldest woolen manufacturer in the country, has just died at Pittsfield, Mass., aged 79 years.

Hon. L. W. POWELL declines being a candidate for Congress in second district of Kentucky.

The mint, during the past month, coined $24,200 worth of two cent pieces, and $40,300 of one cent.

The Murder of President Lincoln.

The heart of this nation was stirred yesterday as it has never been stirred before. The news of the assassination of ABRAHAM LINCOLN carried with it a sensation of horror and of agony which no other event in our history has ever excited. In this city the demonstrations of grief and consternation were without a parallel. Business was suspended. Crowds of people thronged the streets—great gatherings sprung up spontaneously everywhere seeking to give expression, by speeches, resolutions, &c., &c., to the universal sense of dismay and indignation which pervaded the public mind.

Perhaps the paramount element in this public feeling was evoked by personal regard for ABRAHAM LINCOLN. That a man so gentle, so kind, so free from every particle of malice or unkindness, every act of whose life has been so marked by benevolence and good-will, should become the victim of a cold-blooded assassination, shocked the public heart beyond expression. That the very moment, too, when he was closing the rebellion which had drenched our land in blood and tears—by acts of magnanimity so signal as even to excite the reluctant distrust and apprehensions of his own friends—should be chosen for his murder, adds a new element of horror to the dreadful tragedy.

But a powerful element of the general feeling which the news aroused was a profound concern for the public welfare. The whole nation had come to lean on ABRAHAM LINCOLN in this dread crisis of its fate with a degree of confidence never accorded to any President since GEORGE WASHINGTON. His love of his country ardent and all-pervading,—swaying every act and prompting every word,—his unsuspected uprightness and personal integrity,—his plain, simple common sense, conspicuous in everything he did or said, commending itself irresistibly to the judgment and approval of the great body of the people, had won for him a solid and immovable hold upon the regard and confidence even of his political opponents. The whole people mourn his death with profound and sincere appreciation of his character and his worth.

ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee, is now the President of the United States. We have no doubts and no misgivings in regard to the manner in which he will discharge the duties which devolve so suddenly upon him. This country has no more patriotic citizen than he—no one among all her public men who will bring to her service a higher sense of his responsibilities, a sounder judgment in regard to her interests, or a firmer purpose in the maintenance of her honor and the promotion of her welfare. He has suffered, in his person, his property and his family relations, terribly from the wicked rebellion which has desolated the land; but he is not the man to allow a sense of personal wrong to sway his judgment or control his action in a great national emergency. Traitors and rebels have nothing to expect at his hands, but strict justice, tempered with such mercy only as the welfare of the nation may require.

In this hour of mourning and of gloom, while the shadow of an awful and unparalleled calamity hangs over the land, it is well to remember that the stability of our government and the welfare of our country do not depend upon the life of any individual, and that the great current of affairs is not to be changed or checked by the loss of any man however high or however honored. In nations where all power is vested in single hands, an assassin's knife may overthrow governments and wrap a continent in the flames of war. But here the PEOPLE rule, and events inevitably follow the course which *they* prescribe. ABRAHAM LINCOLN has been their agent and instrument for the four years past; ANDREW JOHNSON is to be their agent for the four years that are now to come. If the people have faith, courage and wisdom, the result will be the same.

YESTERDAY.—It would be presumptuous to attempt to express in words the deep sorrow with which the death of our noble President has filled all hearts. To the honor of our people be it said, that, with a few unimportant exceptions, the nation's heart throbs with the profoundest grief, and the utterances of the nation's voice are all in accord in lamentation. The great calamity was scarcely known, and where known, was hardly believed, at the late hour of its announcement on Friday night. But early yesterday morning we were assured of the mournful truth. As one man the people put on the habiliments of mourning, and the glad songs of triumph over the anticipated advent of peace were subdued to the wail of such grief as only a nation can feel. All day the stunned and bewildered citizens were putting forth the emblems of mourning. Business was almost entirely suspended. Sorrow was visible on every face, not seldom varied with an expression that partook of revenge. The low, earnest conversation of friends, the almost tearful greetings of acquaintances, the entire absence of the ordinary hum and bustle of business, fittingly marked the people's appreciation of their bereavement. It was a day never paralleled, and never to be forgotten.

The Rebel Leaders and the Treatment they Should Receive.

The men who have filled prominent positions in the rebel army have, as a general rule, had no share in getting up the rebellion. They drew the sword in it, after the politicians had decreed it should take place, many of them, no doubt, from a mistaken sense of allegiance to their respective States, and others in the hope of more rapid promotion than they were likely to have in the United States army; and others again, for mere love of excitement, or from a feeling of sympathy with their neighbors. In the large majority of cases, if not in all, these men are sufficiently punished by their total defeat, by the hardships of the last four years, and by the loss of their commanders. It may, therefore, be expedient to let them go home quietly, and chew the cud of bitter fancy. Their memories of the rebellion during the remainder of their lives are not likely to be agreeable.

But the projectors of the attempt at revolution, the men who have during the last ten or fifteen years preached it, prepared the minds of the Southern people for it, devised and put in motion the machinery necessary to bring it on, and who have during the last four years directed the affairs of the Confederacy, do not deserve, and, we sincerely hope, will not receive, at the hands of the government, or of any portion of the public, the smallest commiseration or indulgence. They stand in an entirely different category from the military men; and, in fact, the army may be said to have been the blind and unhappy instruments of their will. They have for years deliberately plotted the overthrow of the United States Government. Many of them used the power placed in their hands by their occupation of official positions in its service, to help on the preparations made for its destruction. Among these stand DAVIS, BRECKINRIDGE and COBB. Others have since devoted their best energies to blackening the national reputation abroad, and persuading European monarchies to interfere by armed force in our affairs. Prominent among these are SLIDELL, MASON, and DUDLEY MANN. Amongst the others who served in any capacity in which they could do much mischief, were TOOMBS, of Georgia, and that astute and disinterested friend of freedom, JUDAH P. BENJAMIN.

We are strongly opposed, as our readers know, to anything like general vengeance. We desire that, as regards the people of the Confederate States, by-gones shall really be by-gones. We pity the man who supposes that any penalty we now could inflict, would have many terrors for a people whose young men are dead or crippled, half of whose women and children are widowed, orphaned and impoverished, whose homes and fields lie desolate, whose quays and streets are grass-grown. The scenes which were witnessed last Sunday in the Richmond churches—congregations composed almost exclusively of women, dressed in black, and weeping through the liturgy—tell of themselves an awful story; and they will doubtless be repeated to-day in every city of the South. There is in truth hardly a house all over the land from which husband, son, or brother has not perished in this unnatural strife. Surely, for the Southern people the bitterness of death is past. Their crime has been great, but since Gaul, long prostrate under the sword of JULIUS CÆSAR, no nation has ever paid a penalty so terrible. Religion and humanity, as well as sound policy, demand that as far as they are concerned, we should do everything in our power to remove all traces of the terrible convulsion from which they are emerging, except the memory of the folly and wickedness which brought it on.

But as regards the leaders, there is a very different course marked out for us. We have urged the infliction of condign punishment on DAVIS, if he should ever fall into our hands; and condign punishment in his case can be nothing less than the penalty assigned by law to the offence of which he has been guilty. We say to-day that there is at least a dozen of his associates, TOOMBS, MASON, SLIDELL, BENJAMIN, BRECKINRIDGE, VANCE, COBB, TRENHOLM, and others, who cannot possibly remain hereafter in the United States. A "decent regard for the opinion of mankind," as well as self-respect, and respect for order, law and morality, forbid that they should ever find shelter or protection under the national flag, or that even their bones should find a resting-place in our soil.

We have for four years been making the world ring with our stories of the wickedness of the rebellion, of the perfidy and barbarity of its authors. We have exhausted the resources of invective in holding them up to the reprobation of foreign nations, and we have professed to be shocked to the last degree by the welcome with which they have been greeted in Europe at the hands of "Christians and gentlemen." After all this, we cannot possibly receive them back into citizenship; we cannot even suffer their presence in our streets or courts or capitols, without stultifying ourselves most painfully, without presenting ourselves to the world as cheats and humbugs, or worse. What will people think of our denunciations of crime when they see us next day associating with the criminals? What can they think of us, if they see MASON or TOOMBS in our Senate, or even in our parlors, except that we are a race of jugglers and impostors—men to whom truth and falsehood, treason and loyalty, are but empty sounds, used to adorn stump speeches and befog foreign simpletons? What can they think of our war except that it was what these Southern conspirators represented, a vast crusade instigated by greed and treachery, and led by hypocrites and knaves?

Distinctions we know are sometimes made by moralists between the crime and the criminal, and some of them have professed themselves able to abhor the one while justifying and even lauding the other. But this is very much too fine-drawn for ordinary human use, and any attempt on the part of the great mass of mankind to adopt it, would assuredly result in the obliteration of the moral sense. The world believes, and it is a belief which is justified both by philosophy and experience, that a man who loves the society of thieves, and is content to be surrounded by them as his equals, cannot have any great horror of theft.

We "lost our heads" when we began this war; went into it with a wild burst of enthusiasm, which worked up the lesson of experience, and almost refused even to take count of the laws of the natural world. The result was Bull Run. There is now some danger that we will rush crazily into peace, singing, dancing and hurrahing, and forgetting in our jubilation, both what we owe to ourselves and our children, and what we owe to the memory of the great army of the dead, who have laid down their lives that we might see this great salvation. And as might be expected, it is those who were most frantic and excited in 1861, who supposed the South could be overrun by an undisciplined mob, and whose wild preaching plunged the nation into the greatest humiliation that has ever overtaken it, who are now trying to betray us into the still greater humiliation of embracing and receiving back to our firesides the desperadoes who plotted our destruction, and whose garments have been rolled in the blood of the flower of our young men.

THE LAST BRITISH PROPHECY.—Our readers may have noticed that latterly we have taken no notice of the ponderous and pretentious letters of the London *Times'* special correspondent, and, indeed, have only brought the "Thunderer's" own pompous malice before our readers, when to do so was necessary to give to the public information as to the current of opinion abroad in regard to our affairs. It has long been noticed that whenever the London *Times* uttered one of its solemn prophecies with judicial air, the paper containing it was sure to arrive here either just after or just before the occurrence of an event directly in the face of the prediction. In these performances the special correspondent has beaten the home editor always, out and out; and has prophesied the thing that did not happen, and asserted "the thing that is not" twice to his principal's once. The following passage in his letter last arrived is too good to be passed over under the circumstances:

"LEE, however, it is known to the Federal Government, if not to the Federal people, commands an army of nearly 100,000 men, of whom four-fifths are veterans, and can *defy any assault* upon any side of Richmond that GRANT may make with *a third of the number.* He can consequently *spare a respectable army* from the defences of the capital to reinforce Gen. J. E. JOHNSTON, or dispatch it to any other point at which it may seem more advisable to strike a blow. Gen. GRANT has about 125,000 men—not all veterans of the old Army of the Potomac, but fully 40,000 of them recruits, and continually calls upon the government to supply him with better men. I learn on good authority that he is quite *convinced that Richmond is impregnable* unless by a combined military and naval assault, both to be made by a colossal force, and that he has persuaded the President, Mr. STANTON and Mr. WELLES to place at his disposal a strong fleet of gunboats, iron-clads, and monitors, to be commanded by Admiral FARRAGUT, and force the passage of the James River to within shelling distance of Richmond."

As this letter, by the inevitable fatality aforesaid, happened to arrive here between the defeat of Gen. LEE's entire forces by Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, with their consequent flight from Petersburgh and Richmond, and the subsequent total rout of LEE, and his surrender of the remnant of his army, the perusal of this passage by the writer of it must have been an amusingly rueful performance. Of what value the letters in question have been to their British readers, we leave it to them now to judge. Yet we will say that they have afforded us infinite amusement. To reassure us as to the favorable issue of any movement on foot, it was only necessary to receive the London *Times*, with the special correspondent's prediction of failure.

A NATION IN MOURNING.—Of the twenty millions of people in the loyal and border States, perhaps more than one-half were yesterday apprized of the violent death of President LINCOLN. The telegraph brings us brief notices of their feelings upon this dreadful catastrophe. There is but one expression in its silent flashes. Sorrow, deep and unfeigned sorrow, that words cannot fitly shadow forth, fills every hamlet and every heart from the Madawaska to the Pacific; a sorrow that is only beginning, and will be felt and expressed for months and years to come.

A FRIENDLY WORD FROM A NEIGHBOR.—Yesterday was the time appointed for the official promulgation of laws in Nova Scotia, but the Governor, with a delicacy and feeling that does him great honor, announced that in consequence of the shocking intelligence of the assassination of President LINCOLN he should postpone the ceremony. The people most cordially responded to his manly expression, and the naval authorities gave further proof of brotherly feeling by ordering the flag of a rebel vessel lying in Halifax harbor to be hauled down. Such tokens fall like cooling dew upon the nation's burning sorrow.

Sailing of the Nova Scotian.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, April 15.

The steamship *Nova Scotian*, Capt. BROWER, sailed at 3:15 P. M., for Liverpool, with the latest news on board.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 14.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Some very important action has been had here to-day affecting the reconstruction movement in Richmond; and particularly that portion of it proposing a session of the rebel Legislature in Richmond, in the very face of the thousands of real Union men over whom they so long held evil sway. It is known that Gen. WEITZEL and Military Governor Gen. SHEPLEY have both been superseded or removed by Gen. ORD, and that both left Richmond yesterday morning—Gen. WEITZEL for Petersburgh, where he will probably be put in command of the city, and Gen. SHEPLEY for City Point.

It is no secret that the Secretary of War does not at all approve of the permission given by Gen. SHEPLEY to the Episcopal ministry of Richmond last Sunday to omit the prayer for the President; and the nation owes him much for the orders sent from here to-day relative to this reconstruction movement. Just what they are does not yet appear, but enough is known to say that they are the result of a long conference between the President, the Secretary, Gen. GRANT, and two or three other persons, and that they are of such character as will permit the assembling of the rebel legislators aforesaid only as persons under arrest for treason; and will perhaps result in a reconstruction movement on a new basis, and in the hands of men whose Unionism is not the result of rebellion's death-bed penitence.

JEFF. DAVIS AT DANVILLE.

Information has been received that JEFF. DAVIS reached Danville within forty hours after he left Richmond, and on Tuesday, April 4, from that point, issued a proclamation to the people of the Confederacy, in which he admits the loss of their strong city, Richmond, and the retreat of their strong army; but says he does not consider the cause hopeless, and urges the people to stand by their leaders and their flag, and maintain a bold front.

AFFAIRS IN ARKANSAS.

Private advices from Arkansas say the Legislature assembled at Little Rock on the 3d inst., in special session, to take action upon the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery.

ARRIVAL OF REBEL OFFICERS.

Over four hundred rebel officers arrived here from City Point to-day, among whom were EWELL, KERSHAW, DEBOSEE, BARTON, CORSE, HUNTER and SIMMS, and also Commodores HUNTER and TUCKER of the rebel navy.

THE PIRATE SHENANDOAH.

The government has received information that, at the latest dates, the pirate *Shenandoah* was at Melbourne, for the purpose of removing her spar deck, cabin and houses, and to alter her ports, so as to fit the ship for working four more eight-inch guns, which she had in her hold. Her officers hoped to enlist a hundred more men. The Treasury Department has received three books, the opening entry of them being March 18, Montgomery, Ala., containing the names of agents appointed by the Confederate Government to raise funds for the benefit of that concern. It also gives information on the subject of subscription to bonds, including letters of instruction.

PROCESSION OF WORKMEN.

The employes of the Washington Arsenal, about 1,500 of them, had a grand procession to-night, in honor of the recent victories. They had national flags of the largest size, banners and transparencies, with appropriate mottoes and designs. Fireworks were exhibited on the entire line of march, and the music of instrumental bands was accompanied with huzzas and patriotic songs. They marched past the President's house, the War Department, and the Bureau of the Chief of Ordnance. The streets were densely crowded with spectators, and altogether there was a brief but jubilant season.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 15—10 P. M.

CABINET MEETING.

President JOHNSON and his Cabinet held their first formal meeting this afternoon, at the Treasury Department, in the room of Secretary MCCULLOUGH.

OPINIONS OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

President JOHNSON, in conversation with a distinguished gentleman to-day, said that at present he saw no necessity for an extra session of Congress, and further that he would not commit himself to a policy which would prevent visiting condign punishment on traitors. He had been fighting rebels here and in Tennessee, and his previous course might be regarded as an indication of his future conduct upon this subject.

MOURNING.

There are but comparatively few houses which are not draped with mourning.

CRAVING FOR NEWS.

The streets have been thronged all day with anxious inquirers after the latest intelligence of the assassins, and the condition of their still surviving victims.

CONDITION OF SECRETARY SEWARD.

Some of the extras represent that the symptoms of Secretary SEWARD and his son FREDERICK are now more favorable; but, however true this may be, it is certain they have not been pronounced out of danger. The injuries are so severe as to excite the tenderest and most earnest solicitude of their countless friends.

FALSE CRIES.

Some of the news boys have been crying the arrest of the assassin of the President. So exciting had this become that the police repeatedly interfered to silence the falsehood.

THE FUNERAL.

The day of the funeral had not up to this evening been fixed, the family not having yet been consulted about it. It may take place on Monday or at an earlier day than Thursday, as had been suggested by friends. The remains will be removed to Springfield, Illinois.

MEETING OF CLERGY.

The clergy of the city have also called a meeting for a similar purpose.

MR. SEWARD IN IGNORANCE OF THE DISASTER.

It is understood that the intelligence of the death of the President has not been communicated to Secretary SEWARD, nor that of the attack on his son, his critical condition rendering perfect quiet essential to his recovery.

ARRESTS OF SUSPECTED CONSPIRATORS.

Entertaining the belief that an extensive conspiracy of desperadoes had been organized for murder on an extensive scale, various arrests have been made by the police, and the police justices and the several cases are undergoing examination.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Friday, April 14.

A movement has been started in California for a subscription to purchase a homestead for the family of JOHN BROWN, who are residing at Red Bluff.

Northern dispatches announce the return of Col. BUCKLEY, of the Russian Overland Telegraph line. His expedition through the interior of British Columbia is well under way.

Gov. LOWE will not issue his anticipated call for two more regiments of volunteers from this State.

The United States District Court have sentenced the Captain and mates of the ship *Great Republic* to various terms of imprisonment, for extreme cruelty to seamen on the late voyage of the ship to this port. The case created a great deal of feeling against them.

A letter from Guaymas, Mexico, to the *Bulletin*, of this city, says that Gov. PESQUEIRA has made ample preparations to defeat any force the Imperialists can send against Sonora. He has ordered the illumination of Guaymas whenever Richmond was taken by the United States troops, and native bands had been taught to play our national airs.

John Wilkes Booth.

This unfortunate wretch, who has made his name infamous, was a native of Maryland. He was born in Baltimore, not thirty years ago. The precise date cannot be accurately ascertained, nor is it important. In appearance J. WILKES BOOTH was singularly prepossessing. His bearing was so youthful, his eye so round and clear that he scarcely seemed—a month ago—to have passed his majority. The BOOTH family is well favored, not merely in the physical lines that indicate beauty, but in a settled thoughtfulness of expression which suggests earnest introspection. J. WILKES BOOTH possessed less of this latter quality than his brother EDWIN. His eye was black, piercing and rather hard; quick, excitable, and at times fierce. His face was bloodless, but clear, healthy and fascinating in its pallor. Its usual expression indicated firmness, but not brutality. He was about five feet nine or ten inches in height; of slight but well-knit proportions; of active and energetic habits, and of no settled purpose. Inheriting the honored name which he has disgraced, he early became an actor. Any one called BOOTH could do well in that profession. He adopted it, therefore, as a ready means of subsistence, played with moderate success in the principal cities of the Union, and a few years since fulfilled a short engagement at Wallack's old Theatre, now known as the Broadway. He was spoken of as an impetuous, uneven, ill-balanced performer, who yet displayed moments of power. More than a year ago he temporarily abandoned the stage for a profession that required less study, and afforded a wider margin for his desultory habits. Bold, quick-sighted, unscrupulous, he became a speculator. He visited the oil regions of Pennsylvania and Western Virginia, and entered largely into the operations that the new mania gave birth to. So completely did he identify himself with this interest that he spoke freely of never acting again until he had made a fortune by it. Only on Tuesday of last week, he met a friend in Broadway who desired to sell him some oil lands. BOOTH thought favorably of the proposition, and said that he would select an acre, here and there as an investment, but that he could not do so until he returned from Washington. His friend expressed some surprise at the circumstance of his wanting to go to the Capital, but BOOTH said that it was imperative. We know now for what he went.

He was a bitter Secessionist, and sought no opportunity of disguising the fact; demonstrating it not with blatant tongue and fierce gesture, but with nerves trembling, lips twitching, and a voice sibilant with intensity. In such moments the still, marble face was suffused with blood, and he became almost unconscious. Quite recently his brother EDWIN ejected him from his house in New-York simply because his expressions were unbearable to a man of loyalty and intelligence. And here it is only thoughtful and honest to say that the Union cause has had no stronger or more generous supporter than Mr. EDWIN BOOTH. From the commencement he has been earnestly and actively solicitous for the triumph of our arms, and the welfare of our soldiers. An incident—a trifle in itself—may be recalled at this moment when the profound monotony of grief overwhelms us. Not a month since, Mr. EDWIN BOOTH was proceeding to Washington. At Trenton there was a general scramble to reach the cars, which had started, leaving many behind in the refreshment saloon. Mr. EDWIN BOOTH was preceded by a gentleman whose foot slipped as he was stepping upon the platform, and who would have fallen at once beneath the wheels had not Mr. EDWIN BOOTH's arm sustained him. The gentleman remarked that he had had a narrow escape of his life and was thankful to his preserver. It was ROBERT LINCOLN, the son of that great, good man who now lies dead before our blistered eyes, and whose name we cannot mention without choking.

In some way the incident came to the knowledge of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, who at once wrote a civil letter to Mr. EDWIN BOOTH, and said that if he could serve him at any time he would be glad to do so. Mr. BOOTH replied, playfully, that when he (GRANT) was in Richmond, he would like to play for him there. It is a trifle, but it is just to remember trifles when a man so stricken and overburdened with woe as is Mr. EDWIN BOOTH is spoken of.

JOHN WILKES BOOTH was a person of not absolutely intemperate habits, but under the influence of stimulants he was uncontrollable, offensive and violent. His last appearance in public was at the Winter Garden, on the evening of Nov. 23, 1864, when a performance was given in aid of the Central Park Shakesperian statue fund. On that occasion the three male members of the family were present, namely, JUNIUS BRUTUS BOOTH, EDWIN BOOTH and JOHN WILKES BOOTH—the latter being the youngest. An aged mother, we grieve to say, survives the ignominy of her child.

JOHN WILKES BOOTH FORETELLS HIS CRIME—AFFLICTION OF HIS BROTHER EDWIN.

BOSTON, Saturday, April 15.

This forenoon a gentleman stated in Barton's saloon, No. 41 Congress-street, that he had been told by JOHN WILKES BOOTH, within a few weeks, that he intended to kill the President. Some of his hearers immediately sent word to the police, and Officer CURTIS TRASK, of the Second Station, and Detective GEORGE R. CURTIS, immediately proceeded to the saloon and took the person into custody. His name is J. H. BORLAND, and he belongs to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He is a dealer in boots and shoes on Market-street in that city, and was in this city buying goods. We understand that he reports the conversation between BOOTH and himself to have taken place in Pittsburgh. BORLAND remains in custody.

EDWIN BOOTH, a brother of the assassin, has been playing an engagement at the Boston Theatre for the past three weeks, and was to have taken his farewell this afternoon. He was stopping with a friend in the city. When the terrible intelligence was conveyed to him he was thrown into the greatest affliction. It is not likely that he will ever appear upon the stage again. The performance announced for to-day will not take place; and Manager JARRETT has issued a notice to the effect that, owing to the appalling calamity which has befallen the nation, dramatic performances will be suspended at this establishment until further notice.

JOHN WILKES BOOTH was in this city during the latter part of last week, and, we believe, as late as last Monday of this week. He has frequently visited Boston, having friends here, and we did not hear that his visit on this occasion was in any way connected with business. He has appeared upon the stage only a few times this season, having interested himself in oil speculations, and by that means become quite wealthy. At the beginning of the season, he gave up all the engagements he had already made, and for some time devoted himself almost exclusively to business at Oil Creek, where, at one time, at least, he was associated with an old friend who formerly resided in South Boston. His last appearance on the stage in this city was at the Howard Athenæum about a year since. At that time he was vehement and bitter in his denunciations of Mr. LINCOLN and his Administration, and so violent in his expressions of joy over every Union defeat, that he was frequently cautioned, and, at last, avoided by his brother actors. When he left the city he expressed his undying hatred of the North and the Union, and threw out some vague hints of vengeance, which were not regarded at the time as meaning anything more than a desire that the rebellion should succeed.

EDWIN BOOTH.

BOSTON, Saturday, April 15.

EDWIN BOOTH has been plunged into the deepest grief by the desperate act of his brother, and it is telling fearfully upon his sensitive nature. To-night he was to have taken his farewell of the Boston public for a time, but it is said that he has expressed a determination never to appear upon the stage again.

JUNIUS BRUTUS BOOTH.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, April 15.

JUNIUS BRUTUS BOOTH, a brother of J. WILKES BOOTH, was announced to appear at Pike's Opera House to-night, but it is understood that he was compelled to leave the city in great haste.

THE NATIONAL CALAMITY.

(Continued from Eighth Page.)

into the future it is not permitted to any of us to look; it seems to us dark and full of trouble. The clock of the world seems to have been suddenly set backward, and the shadow on the dial seems to have receded. Let us, however, in the horror which we feel at the great crime which has taken place, be calm. Let us act as a great and thoughtful people, trusting in God, who has guided us so long. I know, Sir, that you and your associates and all the Bar would feel disinclined to enter upon any business on this day except what is absolutely indispensable, and therefore, I rise, before any business whatever is transacted, to move that the court do now adjourn.

Mr. JOHN GRAHAM arose to second the motion. He spoke with great feeling, and in a strain of unusual pathos. He said:

May it please the Court: I feel almost beyond the power of commanding language upon this fearful occasion. The sad news which has reached us this morning has translated this nation from a condition of extreme joy into that of most excessive grief. It is not the individual ABRAHAM LINCOLN who has alone fallen by the hand of an assassin, but it is the lawful and constitutional head as well of what I believe to be the greatest government upon the face of this earth. In the lesson which has been read to us within the last twenty-four hours, we can fully realize the trite saying that "Death loves a shining mark." There is no place so high but what it can be reached by death; there is no place so lofty but what that greatest of all archers has an arrow with which to strike down its possessor.

All that was of our late President has now passed into the history of the country. His Presidential term which is just ended, and the term upon which he had just entered, are probably the most memorable periods of Executive administration in the history of this country. It cannot be expected upon this occasion, considering the suddenness with which these fearful tidings have reached us, that anything like justice can be done to the memory of the deceased. I rise for the purpose of joining in the eloquent tribute which has just been paid to the fearful event, from the influence of which we are now suffering, and to second the motion that this Court, in view of this afflictive dispensation, refrain from all business for this day.

Chief Justice ROBERTSON then said: This court, in common with all the community, enters into the deep and general grief, and I am at a loss to choose the proper word to express the feelings of myself and my associates at this blow which has so suddenly fallen upon us; the more so because it is difficult in circumstances so awful and sudden to know where first to turn our eyes—whether we look at the deprivation of a family of its head—by a nation of its Chief Executive, the leader and controller of all its measures in the suppression of an unnatural and desperate rebellion—whether we look at the feeling which has become rife in the land, that permits an attempt of this kind to be made and to be successful, and the thought that we may hereafter be subject to acts of this kind—all overwhelm us with grief and a deep and earnest apprehension as to the future of this country. It is not the blow alone—heavy as that is—but that of which it may be the precursor. It comes, too, at a time when the community was rejoicing at the suppression of this hydra-headed rebellion—at a time when the heart of the President, always kindly, was turned to thoughts of how best to assuage the evils of this horrible strife, and at a time when we can least spare one whose long experience at the head of affairs, whose uprightness and integrity of character had gained the full confidence of the people; [and we are almost tempted to wonder at the astonishing dispensation of Providence in removing him at such a time from the head of the government. It would be idle for me to add anything to the remarks made by the members of the bar; I respond heartily to all that has been said, and think it but right that this Court should pay the deepest tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased, and to our own feelings by adjourning without engaging in any secular business. The Clerk will make an entry of the motion, and that this court do now adjourn.

The members of the court and the people present then silently separated.

SUPREME COURT CHAMBERS, APRIL 15—JUDGE BARNARD PRESIDING.

After several motions for the postponement of causes had been made, the Court directed the following order to be made and entered by the clerk on the minutes:

SUPREME COURT CHAMBERS, April 15, 1865.
This branch of the Court stands adjourned to Tuesday morning, April 18, at 9½ o'clock. In consequence of the death of President LINCOLN. All motions and orders returnable on Monday, stand adjourned to Tuesday, the 18th of April. By order of the Court.
WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

THE COMMON PLEAS.

In this court, Judge BRADY presiding, adjourned on his own motion, without having transacted any business. He expressed great sorrow that an occurrence so painful and shocking should have befallen the nation at this period—regarding the assassination of Mr. LINCOLN as a crime unprecedented, and his death at this crisis in our history the most deplorable of all the calamities to which our country has been subjected since the war began.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Hon. Judges Dodge, Dowling and Ledwith presiding.

The following were the proceedings relative to the death of President LINCOLN in this court.

The court having been duly opened, Mr. GUNNING S. BEDFORD, Jr., Assistant District-Attorney addressed the court as follows:

MAY IT PLEASE THE COURT:—The startling news just received we can scarcely realize. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, our President, is no more. He has fallen by the weapon of a dastardly assassin, whose blow was aimed less at the life of our Chief Magistrate than at the nation's heart. From the height of hope, joy and triumph, the country is plunged into the depths of mourning and sorrow.

Mr. LINCOLN lived in stirring times; his responsibilities were immense. His faults, if any, let us not now remember—his honesty and tenacity of purpose we all must admire.

The people's course is plain. Let every effort be put forth to arrest and punish the cowardly perpetrators of this wicked deed. Let rewards be offered—let every nerve be strained until the majesty of the law is vindicated.

I now move that this court adjourn.

REMARKS OF FREDERICK H. B. BRYAN.

I beg leave to second the motion of the learned Assistant District-Attorney, feeling as we all must do the lamentable event which has just occurred, of the death of the President of the United States by the hand of an assassin, particularly at this time when the happening of recent events tended toward the peace of the country. The late President was re-elected, not so much as a choice of the man, as the exponent of the principle of the unity of the country, and we must all deeply sympathise with the nation under the pressure of this great calamity, when the wise and amicable measures pursued by the late President promised peace and happiness. I, therefore, move the adjournment of this court to the next most convenient day.

Hon. Judge DODGE, the presiding justice, said the court fully concurred in the motion made by the District Attorney and the learned gentleman who had seconded the motion.

The court then adjourned.

THE CITY DEPARTMENTS.

The balcony of the City Hall was draped with black and white crape, and the flags floated mournfully at half-mast. The chamber of the Board of Supervisors was hung with crape, and the Comptroller's offices also displayed the emblems of mourning. The Mayor's office, the Surrogate's, the Comptroller's and nearly all the other public offices were closed at noon.

THE COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE.

This committee met yesterday and adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, The melancholy intelligence of the death of the President of the United States, and of the murderous attack upon Secretary SEWARD and his respected son, has this moment been received, and

Whereas, An event so startling, sudden, solemn and afflicting to the nation is well calculated to and does awaken feelings of the most serious character, unfitting us for the consideration and transaction of public or private business; therefore

Resolved, That the committee do now adjourn.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT FROM GEN. DIX.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, NEW-YORK CITY, April 15, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 29.—The Major-General in command, with the deepest sorrow, announces to the Department that ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President and Commander-in-Chief of the Armies and Navy of the United States, died this morning at 7:20. Commanding officers of the different posts and camps in this department will, on the day following the receipt of this order, cause a gun to be fired at every half hour, beginning at sunrise and ending at sunset. The flags will be kept at half staff from sunrise to sunset each day until after the termination of the funeral obsequies at the capital, or until further instructions.

By command of Maj.-Gen. PECK.
D. T. VAN BUREN, Col. and Ass't-Adj.-Gen.
Official: WILSON BARSTOW, Aid-de-camp.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH REGIMENT, NATIONAL GUARD, S. N. Y., NEW-YORK, April 15, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER No. 9. In view of the great calamity that has befallen the nation in the death of its beloved Chief Magistrate, General Orders No. 8, (for the illumination of the Regimental Armory and the celebration of the recent victories,) is hereby countermanded.

The Armory Committee will immediately drape the Regimental Armory and the Council Room of the Board of Officers with mourning, and the committees of the several companies are directed to drape their respective rooms with the usual emblems of mourning. By order of
Col. EMMONS CLARK.
J. H. LIEBENAU, Adjutant.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT TO OUR FOREIGN DIPLOMATIC AGENTS.

Mr. J. C. DERBY, United States Dispatch Agent, received the following telegram yesterday, to be forwarded to our diplomatic agents abroad by the European steamer:

The sad duty devolves upon me to announce the assassination of the President, at Ford's Theatre last night, by a pistol-shot from a person who entered his box for the purpose.

The assassin escaped, but has since been arrested.

The President died at 7:30 o'clock this morning.

Vice-President JOHNSON has assumed the functions of President, having been sworn in by the Chief Justice. About the same time an attempt was made by, it is believed, a different person to assassinate Mr. SEWARD, but the murderer only succeeded in inflicting painful and severe wounds, principally upon his face. Mr. F. W. SEWARD was beaten over the head with a heavy weapon in the hands of the person who attacked his father, and is seriously hurt. His brother was also wounded by the dagger of the assassin, as was Mr. HANSELL, a messenger of the department, who was with the Secretary and the male nurse in attendance.

WM. HUNTER,
Acting Secretary of State.

BROADWAY SYNAGOGUE.

The services at the Broadway Synagogue were more than ordinarily impressive yesterday, by the sad and mournful reflections excited because of the assassination of the lamented President of the United States. In lieu of the usual "Prayer for the Government," the Rev. S. M. ISAACS briefly and feelingly addressed the congregation, speaking of the appalling calamity that had befallen the nation in the foul murder of its good, wise and beloved Chief Magistrate, and the great statesman of the age. He reflected the gloom and despondency universally felt as the terrible intelligence burst upon the nation at the hour when public gratitude was ascending to heaven for the bright prospect of speedy peace and reunion. There was not a lover of his race, a lover of liberty, but would profoundly mourn the country's loss. He would not attempt to pierce the future, which now seemed so dark and threatening. In the hands of God was the destiny of the nation.

The Reverend gentlemen then offered a fervent and earnest prayer that God would bless the United States, and be with the people in their hour of trial, and so direct the mind and counsels of the successor of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, that he might safely pilot the Ship of State through the perils and storms that threatened its safety.

During the address, the congregation were visibly affected, minister and auditory being moved to tears.

THE HEBREW SYNAGOGUE IN TWELFTH-STREET.

At morning prayer the synagogue was draped with black. Rev. Dr. ADLER attempted to say a few words in relation to the awful event which had occurred, but was so overcome by his feelings that he was compelled to desist. The congregation then rose, and as if by a simultaneous impulse, repeated the *Kadisch*—a prayer for the nearest deceased relative. After which they were dismissed.

THE NATION'S LOSS.

At the earnest solicitation of a number of citizens, Miss EMMA HARDINGE will deliver an oration on the great calamity that has befallen the country in the death of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. The lady's ability, as well as her personal knowledge of the life and career of the President, warrants the opinion that she will do justice to the sad, yet noble theme. The public are invited to attend, and a large audience will doubtless greet the speaker, who has volunteered her services.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

The National Academy of Design passed the following resolution yesterday in council:

Resolved, That the council of the National Academy of Design hear with profound grief of the assassination of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the late beloved President of the United States.

Resolved, That we cherish a deep reverence for his great character and inestimable services to our country, and to the cause of freedom throughout the world.

Resolved, That we devoutly pray Almighty God to save our country from disaster while suffering from the affliction of this base and cowardly murder, the natural fruit of treason and slavery.

Resolved, That, in respect for the memory of our late honorable Chief Magistrate, the ceremony of the inauguration of the Academy Building and the opening of the Exhibition be postponed.

Published by order.
J. ADDISON RICHARDS,
Corresponding Secretary, N. A. D.

Due notice will be given of the opening of the exhibition.

ARREST OF MEN FOR REJOICING AT THE DEATH OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN—JOY TURNED TO SADNESS—SUMMARY JUSTICE BY JUDGE DOWLING.

On Saturday morning, GEORGE WELLS, better known as "Southern George," while conversing with an acquaintance at the corner of Chatham and Pearl streets, made use of the following language, in referring to the assassination of President LINCOLN: "Old ABE, the son of a ——, is dead, and he ought to have been killed long ago." Sergt. WALSH, of the Sixth Precinct, who heard the villainous remark, knocked the scoundrel down. WELLS was then taken before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs, who, in default of $1,000 bail to keep the peace, sent him to the Penitentiary for six months.

Officer McWATERS, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, arrested JOHN GALLAGHER, said to be a stage-driver, for disorderly conduct, tending to a breach of the peace, in saying that "it served ABE LINCOLN right—that he ought to have been shot long ago; it would have stopped this war." Justice DOWLING sentenced the prisoner to the Penitentiary for six months, in default of $1,000 bail.

Officer DANIELS, of the Second Precinct, arrested WM. FANNING, on the complaint of Mr. GEORGE W. BLUNT, of No. 179 Water-street. Mr. BLUNT and a friend were partaking of refreshments in Fulton Market, and were conversing about the assassination of the President, when FANNING interrupted them, making use of abusive language about President LINCOLN. An exciting and indignant crowd threatened to visit FANNING with personal violence, when Officer DANIELS took him before Justice DOWLING, who sent him to the Penitentiary.

On Saturday morning, a man whose name is unknown, used blasphemous and insulting language about the late President at a newspaper stand in the Bowery. He was immediately attacked and knocked down by an indignant crowd, but regaining his feet, he made his escape, the crowd following him for several blocks.

NOTICE FROM COLLECTOR DRAPER.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, April 15, 1865.

To all persons attached to the Customs Department of the District of New-York:

SIRS: Anticipating your proposed resolution in such regard, I hereby announce to you that it will be in order to wear crape on the left arm for thirty days next succeeding this date, as an emblem of honor and respect to our departed President.

S. DRAPER, Collector.

THE THEATRES, ETC.

The managers of our various places of amusement were among the first to pay that poor, but only available mark of respect to the dead which finds its expression in closed doors, dim lights, deserted offices. Early in the morning two of our leading managers resolved that they would abandon the plan of the day. Their example was immediately followed by every theatre in the city. There was a temporary opposition on the part of one only. This was the Olympic, where a person, who acts in some way as the superior of Mrs. JOHN WOOD, positively refused to accede to the proposition, alleging, we are informed, that he was not in a position to postpone a benefit, which was to take place in the evening. There was to have been an afternoon performance also, and this, probably, was another obstacle. It was only when the artists of the company emphatically refused to act, that the chief consented unwillingly to close his doors. Mrs. JOHN WOOD, we are sure is in no way implicated in the affair. It is, nevertheless, unfortunate that it should have occurred at her theatre.

The profession is not free from its taint of treason, but there was but one feeling yesterday. It was stated, however, that a vagabond at Niblo's Garden expressed his satisfaction at the calamity which has overtaken the nation. We were unable to learn his name. It is Mr. WHEATLEY's duty at once to discover this, and hand the culprit over to an officer.

Until the funeral of Mr. LINCOLN there will be no more amusements in New-York. Superintendent KENNEDY has issued an order to that effect.

The Wehli and de Katow Matinée, at Irving Hall, and Mlle. STELLA BONHEUR's concert, at the same establishment, were both postponed. So also the Brooklyn Philharmonic Concert. The opening of the National Academy of Design has, of course, been deferred.

The Melo-Chorean ball was to have taken place on Monday next, but the committee have postponed it until Monday, May 1.

BROOKLYN MAYOR'S PROCLAMATION.

The news of the death of President LINCOLN fell upon the people of this city like a pall. The flags on the public buildings were displayed at half-mast, as were also the flags of private residences throughout the city generally. The following proclamation by the acting Mayor was issued, the actual Mayor being so much prostrated by the sad news that he was unable to attend to his duties:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, April 15, 1865—10 o'clock, A. M.

The President of the United States has been murdered at the national capitol by an assassin. The history of our country affords no parallel to a crime under all the circumstances so heinous and atrocious. It will be received by the people as a national calamity, and will weigh down their hearts with grief and mourning.

Accepting it as a part of my duty to give direction to the manifestation of mourning which the occasion demands from the municipal authorities, as the representatives of the people, I hereby direct that the public offices be closed, the flags be displayed at half-mast, and that the bells be tolled from 12 to 1 o'clock, P. M.

To my fellow-citizens I recommend a general closing of their places of business, the wearing of the usual badge of mourning, and such other manifestation of feeling as is proper on so solemn an occasion.

D. D. WHITNEY, Acting Mayor.

JERSEY CITY.

An almost entire suspension of business was the marked characteristic of Jersey City. The fire-bell rang minute peals; the flags were hoisted at half-mast over dwellings and ferry-boats, and a general air of sadness and excitement prevailed. The stores of the principal citizens, Messrs. Corkendale, King, Lee, Haynes, Moffat, and many others, were veiled in deep mourning, as well as the various newspaper offices, the Hudson County Insurance Company, the American Telegraph Office, and a lot of private dwellings and business offices. The Mayor, ORESTES CLEVELAND, called a public meeting of citizens, at which resolutions were passed appropriate to the dreadful calamity which called them forth.

HOBOKEN.

On waiting upon Mayor TERSY, we found that the steps proper to be taken had not yet been decided upon. In the meantime, as in other places, an almost universal closing of stores and suspension of business marked the gloom and sorrow felt all over the city. The Mayor's house, the engine houses and the chief hotels were hung with crape, and the insignia of death were displayed by Messrs. Fehr, Born, Cadmus, Schneider, W. T. Curtis, C. L. Cortelyou, W. Scheikart, and a large number of other prominent citizens. The ferry-boats bore their colors at half-mast, and horror and deep grief were the universal sentiment.

Feeling in the Country.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, April 15.

Business at the Corn and Stock Exchange is entirely suspended. The streets are thronged, notwithstanding the rain, with people anxious to learn the particulars of the assassinations.

Some indignation was manifested this morning by a crowd on Baltimore-street, in regard to the obnoxious pictures displayed by certain photographers conspicuous for their disloyalty.

The likeness of Marshal KANE, of 19th of April notoriety, was taken down by the crowd from ISRAEL's show-case, and thrown into the street and stamped upon by the people.

BENDANN's photographic gallery was also visited, but the proprietors prudently removed certain obnoxious pictures.

It was rumored that this last establishment had in hand a picture of BOOTH, the assassin, who, by the way, is well known here, this being his native city.

This picture, however, was removed before the mob reached the place, or serious consequences might have resulted.

The military and police authorities are making every effort to preserve the peace. All avenues and roads around it are strongly guarded and vigorous search is going on in the hope of possibly capturing one or both of the assassins who may have fled in this direction.

HALIFAX, N. S., Saturday, April 15.

Upon the announcement of President LINCOLN's death, the Parliament of Nova Scotia adjourned, and the flags on the Government House, the Citadel, the American Consulate and the American vessels in port, were at half-mast. Deep sympathy prevails in the minds of the friends of the Union.

The blockade-runner *Colonel Lamb* was gaily decked with flags.

AUBURN, N. Y., Saturday, April 15.

The city is draped in mourning. All the business places are closed. The most intense grief and indignation prevails among the people.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Saturday, April 15.

The most intense excitement prevails among all classes of the community. Bells were tolled this morning throughout the city. Public and private buildings are heavily draped in mourning. All places of business are closed, and the deepest sorrow is universal.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Saturday, April 15.

The assassination of President LINCOLN casts a deep gloom over the entire community. Business is entirely suspended, and public and private buildings are draped in mourning. The streets are crowded with indignant and sorrowing people. A meeting was held to-day to make arrangements for a suitable tribute to the memory of the deceased.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, April 15.

Providence is profoundly grieved and excited. Minute guns were fired and the bells tolled this morning. Stores are closed, and whole streets are draped in mourning. Our Congressional delegation started for Washington this noon.

The Governor has issued a proclamation recommending that the event be remembered in divine service to-morrow.

TROY, N. Y., Saturday, April 15.

The city is draped in mourning. The stores generally are closed and labor suspended. Nearly every building on River-street is draped with the sombre evidences of sorrow and gloom. Flags are all at half-mast, and every face wears a look of sorrow and gloom. Amid the general lamentations this morning, a man named D. L. HUNT, of Rochester, made the remark that Mr. LINCOLN ought to have been assassinated four years ago. A crowd gathered around him at once, and summary vengeance was feared, but an officer interfered, and HUNT was arrested and lodged in jail. The affair made much excitement.

ITHACA, N. Y., Saturday, April 15.

This is the saddest day of all the year. Stores are closed, and the bells are tolling. Gloom is everywhere. The village is draped in mourning, and flags are at half-mast. No event during the war has created such profound and heartfelt demonstrations here as the death of President LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 15.

Gov. STONE, of Iowa, has issued the following address to the people of this State:

"WASHINGTON CITY, Saturday, April 15.

The Federal City is shrouded in mourning. In the midst of joy and triumph, the nation is suddenly called to deplore the loss of its greatest and truest friend, foully murdered by a traitorous hand, stricken down in the fullness of life, and when strongest in the hearts of the people.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, an honest man, an exalted patriot, the friend of the poor and oppressed, the deliverer of his country, has been gathered to a martyr's grave.

That the people of Iowa, who admired and loved the fallen patriot and so generously sustained the holy cause he represented, may appropriately testify their sorrow over the national calamity, I invite them to assemble in their respective places of worship on Thursday, the 27th day of April, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for humiliation and prayer to Almighty God, and I also request, that travel within the State, and all other secular employment be totally suspended on that day, and that all public offices be draped in mourning for the period of thirty days.

W. M. STONE, Governor.

BOSTON, Saturday, April 15.

The citizens of Boston, overwhelmed with grief at the awful calamity which has befallen our common country in the tragic death of our great and good President, and in the deadly assault upon the wise and sagacious Secretary of State, and the members of his family, spontaneously assembled, and resolved that an expression of their strong and fervent sympathy be immediately sent to the surviving members of their afflicted families in view of the irreparable loss which they and their countrymen have sustained by this sad event, and also that a message be sent to ANDREW JOHNSON, the constitutional successor of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, as President of the United States, of their confidence in his integrity, his patriotism and his manhood, and of their determination to give him their undivided and unfaltering support, imploring the blessing of God to guide him with the wisdom and virtue which characterized his lamented predecessor.

(Signed) ALEXANDER H. RI[CE],
SAMUEL HOOPER,
AVERY PLUMMER,
ALPHEUS HARDY,
E. S. TOBEY,
PLUMAS STOWE,
GEORGE B. UPTON,
JAMES L. LITTLE,
E. R. MUDGE,
Committee.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, April 15.

The news of the assassination of President LINCOLN produced the most profound sorrow and great indignation. Business is entirely suspended. Flags are displayed at half-mast, and the whole city is draped in mourning.

The streets have all been thronged to-day with sad and solemn faces.

Deep gloom hangs over the entire city.

Rumors prevail of several persons having been killed for expressions of joy at Mr. LINCOLN's death, but they cannot be traced to any reliable source, and they are believed to be false.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Saturday, April 15.

Business is entirely suspended; bells are tolling; flags are at half-mast; many residences and stores wear the insignia of mourning. A large meeting of citizens is being held in the public square. The speakers are Rev. Dr. Bacon Patton, Messrs. Harwood and Phelps, Hons. H. B. Harrison, J. F. Babcock, J. E. English and R. J. Ingersoll.

The following resolutions, offered by Mr. BABCOCK, were passed:

Resolved, That, as a community, the citizens of New-Haven are overwhelmed with grief at the inexpressible calamity which has befallen the nation, in the death of the President of the United States, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, by the hands of an assassin; and we have come together with full hearts to mingle our tears and sympathies with all our fellow-citizens, who feel that a great and good man has fallen, and that the nation is bereft of one of her firmest and best counselors.

Resolved, That, in this hour of the nation's great sorrow, we express anew, as our best consolation, our trust in Almighty God, the ruler of nations as of worlds, hoping and believing that He will overrule this dreadful event to the good of the smitten people of our land and of our race.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, April 15.

All business is suspended.

The Corn Exchange passed resolutions of regret, and ordered the Exchange and its flag to be draped with mourning for ninety days.

NEWARK, N. J., Saturday, April 15.

A citizens' meeting was held this evening, which was largely attended. A committee was appointed to make arrangements for funeral obsequies, and resolutions were passed to wear the badge of mourning for thirty days.

CAIRO, Saturday, April 15.

The city is in the deepest mourning over the news from Washington. Business is suspended. The people are appalled and sorrow depicted upon every countenance.

Gen. BANKS delivered an appropriate and impressive address in front of the headquarters here at noon, closing with the following resolution, which was unanimously and fervently adopted:—

Resolved, That we mourn deeply and beyond expression the death of the public servants who have fallen by the hands of the assassin, but will show our devotion to their principles by renewed labor for the success of those principles—that we will with more energy, favor and confidence than ever maintain the government they represented.

TORONTO, Saturday, April 15.

The news of the tragedy in Washington caused a profound sensation here. The flags of the American Consulate, Custom-house, shipping in the harbor, and city, are displayed at half-mast. Stores and places of business owned by Americans are closed. The feeling of grief of the Canadian people is intense, and it is contemplated to give some public expression to it.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., Saturday, April 15.

The announcement of President LINCOLN's assassination caused great excitement here. Sorrow is universal, and the great loss the United States has sustained call for the deep feelings of sympathy.

The vessels in port have flags at half-mast.

The Proceedings in the Nova Scotian Parliament.

THE FLAGS ON THE PIRATE COL. LAMB ORDERED DOWN BY THE BRITISH AUTHORITIES.

HALIFAX, Saturday, April 15.

The Governor had appointed to-day for giving assent to the bills passed, with the usual ceremonies; but upon receiving the news of President LINCOLN's murder, he sent the following message to the Council:

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, HALIFAX, N. S., Saturday, April 15, 1865.

MY DEAR SIR: The very shocking intelligence which has just reached me of the murder of President LINCOLN by the hand of an assassin, and my sense of the loss which the cause of order has sustained, by the death of a man whom I have always regarded as eminently upright in his intentions, indisposes me to undertake any public ceremony such as I had contemplated in my intended visit to the Legislative Council this day. I beg, therefore, to notify to you the postponement of that visit, and perhaps, under the circumstances, men of all parties may feel that the suspension of further public business for the day would be a mark of sympathy not unbecoming the Legislature to offer, and one which none could misconstrue. Believe me to be, my dear Sir, most faithfully yours,

(Signed,) RICHARD GRAVES McDANIELL.

Hon. EDWIN KINNEY, President of the Legislative Council.

The citizens generally all unite in expressions of deep sympathy for the nation's loss.

The flags on the *Colonel Lamb* were ordered down by the naval authorities.

Do not Waste your Money Buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.
Avoid the shameless Upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even to the advertisement*. If you want the full value of your money call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER. Sold by druggists generally.

A Blessing.—DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF is used, WITH BENEFIT, in every family. Sold by all Druggists, town and country.

A Great Reduction in Prices of Fine Silver-Plated Ware.—J. F. CURRAN & CO., Manufacturers and Importers, No. 18 John-st., offer their large stock, consisting of new and beautiful designs, with extra chasing, at greatly reduced prices.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Boys' All-Wool Melton Suits at $9.
I. V. BROKAW, No. 34 4th-av. and 62 Lafayette-place.

DIED.

CAMERON.—On Friday, April 14, JOHN G. CAMERON, aged 49 years.
The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 271 West 21st-st., on Monday, April 17, at 1½ o'clock.

DE RUYTER.—On Friday, April 14, JULIA DENISEE, second daughter of John and Henrietta De Ruyter, aged 5 years.
The funeral will take place on Sunday, at 2½ o'clock, from No. 87 Madison av.

DIVEN.—On Saturday morning, April 15, of a lingering illness, MARY DIVEN, daughter of the late Dr. Diven, of the British Army, in the 83d year of her age.
Her relatives and friends and those of her late uncle, John Ireland, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, April 16, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Ascension Church, without further invitation. The remains will be interred in the family vault at St. Mark's Church.

GODWIN.—At Kingsbridge, Westchester County, on Friday, April 14, GEORGINA H. P., daughter of Joseph H. and P. A. Godwin, aged 12 years and 9 months.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

HAWLEY.—Suddenly, on Friday, April 14, at Bridgeport, Conn., SARAH MATILDA, widow of the late Capt. Abijah Hawley, and sister of Mrs. D. Benjamin, of this city, in the 64th year of her age.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, Bridgeport, on Monday, April 17, at 3 P. M.

SEAMAN.—On Saturday, April 15, suddenly, of convulsions, MARY IMOGENE SEAMAN, only daughter of Lloyd J. and Imogene Seaman, aged 10 months.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice, the funeral service, from the residence of her parents, No. 48 Jane st., on Monday, at 2 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Evergreen Cemetery.

VAN RENSSELAER.—At Belleville, N. J., Friday evening, April 14, LOUISA ROSS, wife of James H. Van Rensselaer.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, at 2 P. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 279, April 15, 1865.
76, 52, 24, 75, 39, 61, 68, 62, 25, 17, 22, 30, 68.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 280, April 15, 1865.
21, 19, 6, 14, 2, 45, 61, 30, 66, 27, 77, 24, 38.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 179, April 15, 1865.
37, 65, 40, 15, 20, 66, 33, 61, 5, 71, 39, 38, 66.
SHELBY—CLASS No. 180, April 15, 1865.
59, 67, 12, 5, 42, 20, 36, 22, 62, 77, 60, 29, 4.
LIBRARY—EXTRA CLASS No. 25, April 15, 1865.
78, 8, 74, 13, 53, 33, 70, 44, 38, 47, 10, 71, 17.
LIBRARY—CLASS No. 26, April 15, 1865.
35, 50, 7, 22, 75, 32, 46, 21, 13, 23, 54, 65, 29.
Circulars sent free by addressing
JOSEPH BATES, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.
Circulars in the above Lotteries sent free, by addressing SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries, and information given. Drawings sent. J. CLUTE, Broker's office, No. 176 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

SPRING DEBILITY,
THE PERUVIAN SYRUP,
SUPPLIES THE BLOOD WITH ITS VITAL PRINCIPLE, OR LIFE-ELEMENT IRON.
THOUSANDS HAVE BEEN CHANGED BY THE USE OF THIS REMEDY FROM WEAK, SICKLY, SUFFERING CREATURES, TO STRONG, HEALTHY AND HAPPY MEN AND WOMEN.
For DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY and FEMALE WEAKNESS, it is a specific. Pamphlets free.
Depot No. 491 Broadway. J. P. DINSMORE.
For sale by all druggists.

ECONOMY, NEATNESS AND UTILITY. HEGEMAN & CO.'S CONCENTRATED BENZINE removes paint spots, grease, &c., instantly, and cleans gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., equal to new, and without injury to the color or fabric. Only 25 cents per bottle. HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 203, 399, 511, 756 Broadway, and corner 17th-st. and 4th-av. Sold by druggists.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES WANTED.—Twenty-five cents per copy will be paid for the following dates: Jan. 14, April 13, 21, 30, Sept 29, Oct. 1, Dec. 21, 1860; Jan. 1, 10, 11, Feb. 1, 2, 11, 25, 1861; Jan. 12, March 9, 30, Dec. 30, 1862. Address J. M., Box No. 102 Times Office. Back numbers for sale.

NOTICE.
BROADWAY ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of this Association the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, 1. That we, the Broadway Association, deeply feel and deplore the calamity which has fallen upon the nation in consequence of the sudden and unforeseen death of the much beloved President of these United States.

Resolved, 2. That we extend our sincerest sympathy and condolence to the relatives of our illustrious Chief Magistrate in this hour of affliction and distress.

Resolved, 3. That this Association wear the usual badge of mourning, viz.: Crape on the left arm for the space of thirty days, in token of respect for the illustrious deceased.

Resolved, 4. That this Association parade en masse on the occasion of the public funeral of our respected First Magistrate.

WM. MONTGOMERY, President.
DAVID W. FELT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, April 15, 1865.

CABINET FURNITURE
AT THE LOWEST
MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
We have constantly on hand, and make to order in the latest styles, rosewood, black walnut, and black and gilt parlor suites, oak and walnut library and dining suites, rosewood, walnut and chestnut bedroom and chamber suites, and a general assortment of all articles in our line, to which we draw the attention of the public to see and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.
All goods warranted.
WEIL & BRAUNSDORF,
Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Norfolk and Essex sts. The Belt Railroad passes within two blocks of the store.

AT A MEETING OF SHIP-JOINERS OF the United States Navy-yard, Brooklyn, held at American Hall, corner of Hudson-av. and Prospect-st., on Saturday, April 15, 1865, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The sad news has been telegraphed to us of the untimely death of Abraham Lincoln, President of these United States, and

Whereas, The nation has been suddenly plunged from the liveliest joy into the deepest mourning on account of the great calamity; therefore be it

Resolved, That while we bow in submission to the Divine will of Him who doeth all things well, yet we cannot but deplore the loss of our late much-loved President, Abraham Lincoln.

Resolved, That in the death of our Chief Magistrate we have sustained a loss unparalleled since the days of the immortal WASHINGTON.

Resolved, That in ABRAHAM LINCOLN was embodied all the virtues of an honest man—wise in council, fearless in danger, firm in any position he assumed—he had obtained the love of his friends and commanded the respect of his enemies.

Resolved, That as a token of respect to the memory of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, our deceased President, we wear the usual badge of mourning for the space of ninety days.

Resolved, That this preamble and resolutions be published in the Brooklyn *Daily Union*, the New-York *Tribune*, TIMES and *Herald*.

JOHN J. LOWRY, Chairman.
RICHARD HARDER, Secretary.

SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS—NEW styles—From Two, Three, Four and Five to Two Hundred Dollars a set. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FIFTY-THIRD-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH—Preaching at Broadway and 47th-st. hall, SUNDAY, April 16, by Rev. W. S. GOODNO, at 10½ A. M. The Sunday School will hold their anniversary in the evening. Addresses by R. G. PARDEE and others; singing by the school, &c.

REV. W. J. R. TAYLOR, D. D., WILL preach in the Canal-st. Presbyterian Church, in Greene-st., near Canal, on SUNDAY, at 10½ and 3½ o'clock. Sabbath school at 9 and 2 o'clock. All welcome.

"CHRIST IS RISEN!"—SERVICES APPROpriate to the Anniversary of Christ's Resurrection, will be held in Prof MATTISON's Church, 41st-st. near 6th av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Sabbath school at 2½ P. M. A cordial welcome to all.

AT DUANE M. E. CHURCH, HUDSON-ST., near Spring.—The Pastor, Rev. J. PARKER, will preach on SUNDAY—In the morning, on *The Saviour's Vacant Tomb*; in the evening, on *Our National Victories and their Significance*.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF the Old Brewery, the Original Mission at the Points.—Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Principal Sunday School at 2 o'clock P. M. Select pieces will be sung by the children. Visitors will address the school.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.—PREACHing in the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., by the Pastor, Rev. R. J. W. BUCKLAND, SUNDAY, April 16, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. W. BINET WILL HOLD FRENCH Protestant Episcopal services, on SUNDAY, in the Chapel of the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison-av. and 35th-st. Entrance on the latter street. Morning service 11 A. M., Evening at 7½ o'clock.

REV. D. A. WASSON WILL PREACH in the Unitarian Church on 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE SUNDAY Schools connected with Rev. Dr. SAMUEL D. ALEXANDER's church, 15th st., between Irving-place and 3d-av., will be held in the church next SABBATH AFTERNOON, April 16, at 3½ o'clock. The order of exercises will be as follows: Reading the annual reports, singing by the children, and addresses by Rev. J. B. PATTERSON, of Steubenville, Ohio, and Dr. ALEXANDER.

"IS THE MEDICAL PROFESSION A BLESSING OR A CURSE?"—Subject continued on SUNDAY EVENING, at Metropolitan Hall, No. 95 6th av., at 7¾ o'clock. The discussion will be opened by HARRIET H. HOFFMAN, M. D. Subject at 3 P. M.—*Divine Revelation*. N. B.—On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dr. TRALL will deliver a lecture, in which he will explain that mysterious problem, *The Nature of Disease*, and reply to objections.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner Waverley-place. Bishop POTTER will administer the rite of Confirmation, TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., and 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free. A special collection in aid of the church will be made at each service. The Industrial School Anniversary will be held in the church on Wednesday evening, 19th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

AT THE TWENTIETH-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, between 6th and 7th avs.—The Anniversary of the Sabbath School, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Floral decorations and singing by the school. Addresses by HORACE GREELEY and other distinguished speakers. All lovers of children invited. Easter Sermon by Rev. E. G. BROOKS, at 10½ o'clock.

SPIRITUALISTS AT HOPE CHAPEL, 720 BROADWAY.—Rev. Mr. WILLIS speaks at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Subjects—*The True Office of Mediation; The Resurrection of the Body*. Conference at 3 P. M. Subject—*Wherein Does Modern Spiritualism Elucidate Scripture and Correct Theology?*

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY.—Madison av., corner of 42d-st. This new edifice will be opened for public worship on Sunday, 16th inst. Divine service at 10½ A. M., sermon by Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., Rector, at 4 o'clock, P. M., and sermon by Rev. Dr. DYER, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., and sermon by Rev. Dr. TYNG, Rector of St. George's Church.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCHES.—Preaching corner Madison and Catharine sts., 16th inst. by the Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Also, corner of Gouverneur and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., and corner Dover and Water sts., at 3½ P. M. Seats free. Seamen and friends invited.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL OF THE SIXTH-av. Union R. D. Church, opposite Amity-st., will celebrate its sixth anniversary on SUNDAY EVENING, April 16, commencing at 7 o'clock. Addresses by LUCIUS HART, Esq., and other able speakers; also, singing by the children. Friends of the Sabbath School cause cordially invited.

FORSYTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, NEAR Division.—Easter Sunday, sermon at 10½ A. M., by Rev. G. A. HUBBELL, Pastor. Subject—*Resurrection of Christ*. At 7½ P. M. by Rev. F. BOTTOME. Prayer meeting at 6½ P. M. Also, Monday and Thursday evenings, at 7½. Welcome all. Seats free.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—18TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av.—On SUNDAY, the Rector will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.—the latter service for deaf mutes—and Rev. E. BENJAMIN at 7½ P. M. It being Easter Day, the holy communion will be administered at both the morning services.

BELIEVERS IN THE SECOND COMING of Christ, and Future Life for the Righteous only, worship at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway. Preaching SUNDAY, by Elder JOSEPH T. CURRY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ in the evening, on *Christ's Coming Kingdom*. All are invited. Seats free.

BROOKLYN SOCIETY OF THE NEW-JERUSALEM—(Swedenborgian.) Services every SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. J. C. AGER, at the Polytechnic Institute, Livingston-st., near Court. In the evening reading from Swedenborg, and familiar remarks thereon. Seats free.

REV. DR. WESCOTT WILL PREACH in the Church, south side of 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., a funeral sermon of several members of the church, deceased within a few weeks, and at 7½ P. M. on *What is Baptism?* The seventh doctrinal discourse.

IMMORTAL SOUL.—THE GREAT EXPOSURE of the pagan immortal soul fable at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Preachers of the fable specially invited—the audience having the privilege to ask questions at the close of the lecture. Seats free.

THE ANNUAL SERMON BEFORE THE Young Men's Social and Benevolent Society of the Presbyterian Church, 6th-av., corner of 19th-st., (Rev. Dr. RICE's,) will be delivered by Rev. J. B. PATTERSON, of Steubenville, Ohio, on next SABBATH EVENING, 16th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M.; Rev. HEMAN BANGS at 3 o'clock, and Rev. L. S. KING at 7½ o'clock P. M. The former members and old friends of the church are affectionately invited to be present. Seats free.

BY INVITATION OF GOV. FENTON, REV. HENRY G. WESTON, D. D., will preach to the soldiers at the New-York State Soldiers' Depot, Nos. 50 and 52 Howard-st., near Broadway, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Services will be held at this place on THANKSGIVING AFTERNOON.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, between 7th and 8th avs., Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D., Pastor. Course of lectures on Daniel continued. *Belshazzar's Impious Feast* will be delivered in this church, by the Pastor, on SABBATH EVENING, 16th April, at 7½ o'clock.

LECTURES ON PROPHECY.—THE CONcluding lecture of the course on *Daniel*, by JOHN WILLIAMS, will be delivered on SUNDAY EVENING, at University Buildings, Washington-square, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Final Universal and Eternal Empire of Christ*. Seats free.

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL—WEST 17TH-ST., near 6th-av. Services on LORD'S DAY, April 16, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching in the morning by Elder A. N. GILBERT, of Morrisania; in the evening by URBAN C. BREWER. Subject for the evening—*It is Finished*.

REV. J. MINZINS WILL PREACH (D. V.) in Grand-st. Church, corner of Grand and Crosby sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, April 16. Services commence at 7½ o'clock, when a collection will be made in aid of the Christian Commission. The public are invited to attend.

REV. J. SELLA MARTIN WILL preach at the Shiloh Presbyterian Church, corner of Prince and Marion streets, in the MORNING, at 11 o'clock. Subject—*A Nation in Mourning*; and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Nation's Martyr*.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE RECOMMENdation of the Governor, Thanksgiving services will be held in the Stanton st. Baptist Meeting-House, on THURSDAY, the 20th instant. There will be preaching by the Pastor, Rev. E. T. HISCOX, D.D.

EASTER SERVICES IN THE CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, (Episcopal,) Lexington-av., corner 35th-st., Rev. C. R. DUFFIE, Rector, on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock; EVENING, at 7½. At this service seats will be free.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—REV. DR. CHEEVER will preach in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, SABBATH MORNING and EVENING. In the EVENING, at 7½, on *The Glory of Christ in the Resurrection*.

THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION OF SUNday School Teachers will hold their regular meeting in the 34th st. R. D. Church, near 8th av., (Rev. PETER STRYKER's,) on TUESDAY EVENING, the 18th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

THERE WILL BE A SPECIAL SERVICE THIS EVENING, in the Church of the Ascension, corner 5th-av. and 10th-st. The Rev. Dr. MUHLENBERG will officiate, and Rev. Dr. WM. ADAMS will preach. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

NOTICE.—REV. EDWARD B. EDGAR WILL preach in the Presbyterian Church, on University-place, (late Dr. POTTS,) on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 3½ o'clock P. M.

M. P. CHURCH, 28TH-ST., BETWEEN 9th and 10th avs.—A sermon to the young ladies of the XXth Ward, on SUNDAY EVENING, April 16, at 7½. Subject—*The Golden Clasp*.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, THIRTY-FOURTH-ST.—Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN, about to leave the city, will preach for the last time, morning and evening of SUNDAY, 16th inst.

LIFE FROM THE DEAD.—BISHOP SNOW, of the Second Advent Church, will preach in Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Subject—*The True Doctrine of the Future Life*. Seats free.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH OF ST. JAMES—15th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Rev. W. A. PASSAVANT, D. D., of Pittsburgh, Penn., will preach SUNDAY, April 16, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. DR. A. E. CAMPBELL WILL PREACH (D. V.) in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. S. B. BELL's,) between Broadway and 8th av., at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street. Preaching in the morning by Rev. Dr. McCLINTOCK, and in the evening by Rev. Mr. OTTERMAN.

THE DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT OF the United States will be made the occasion of solemn service at the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, 7th-av., near 14th-st., SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Discourse by the Pastor, Rev. HENRY J. FOX.

ALCINDA WILHELM, M. D., FROM Philadelphia, will lecture for the Society of the Friends of Progress, at Ebbitt Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. The Children's Lyceum meets at 2½ o'clock P. M. Seats free to all.

REV. THOMAS ARMITAGE, D. D., WILL preach in the Madison-av. Baptist Church, corner of 31st-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the new chapel of the 5th-av. Baptist Church, adjoining, on 46th-st.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school Mission meeting at 2 P. M. Prayer meeting at 6½ P. M.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH in the Murray Hill Baptist Church, corner of Lexington-av. and 37th-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY No. 155 Worth-st.—The religious services of this institution will be held in their new chapel, on SUNDAY at 3 P. M. Singing by a choir of two hundred children.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—Corner of Downing-st. Rev. A. HARTLEY of Bangor, Me., will supply the desk SUNDAY. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THE CLOSING SCENE.

The Providence of God in the War—The Failure of Political Solution—Weakness of Public Men—The Close—Rebels must Unconditionally Submit—Position of the Vessels—Thanks of the Country.

THE HERALD, THURSDAY, April 6, 1865.

I think no refreshing rain can turn his eyes back upon this long, cruel and unrelieved war, and even upon its closing scenes, without seeing the hand of God in it at every step. I cannot look upon any part of it, nor especially upon these closing scenes, without seeing in connection

God never is a meretrious war.
His wisdom is unfathomable.
His counsels are footsteps on the sea.
His ways are past finding out.

How comfortably does it rain upon the wicked, and cheer it to the goodness under it. How wholly it would fail to meet any selfish or partisan purpose, if it had ended as soon as to any of the modes which Republicans, Democrats, Conservatives or men particularly bent upon it, had dreamed. We have the solemnest ease in the fortress of Sumter, in the South, that they had been years on years planning Genesis. Come to the Masters of 1860, 1861, and see the infertility of DECISIONS, which had the nation pressure before them to decide between two courses. Then see leading Republicans, Whigs and Abolitionists ready to separate—but the South got mad, they, "Divine providence" Then come down two years later and see Congress trying to patch up various schemes of "reconstruction;" then come down to that celebrated letter of Mr. GREELEY, and then force of peace and reconstruction—all showing how, without our vision had in fact conquered, we were near shipwrecked by the folly and weakness of statesmen. Nothing has enabled us to meet all these dangers but the Grace of God. Let the observer sing Te Deum, that we have triumphed not under over the scum of our enemies, but over the tactics of ourselves.

Now, what shall be the closing scene of the great tragedy? I do not agree with what seems to be the tenor of a part, at least, of the New-York press. The extension of the United States that, from the beginning, I said was necessary to secure the whole course and results of this rebellion—the submission of aristocracy. Now, rejoice that gone so, all the rebellious peoples from absolute slave of coming. Let was driven out of the second from the loins of vitality in the South, which could no longer furnish him with any more strength. The whole rebellion goes down by the destruction of its vital elements—physical and moral. *Destruction*, then, in regard to all military organization, all power of resistance, has done its work. Now, then, there remains nothing but submission. Now, there are leading men who seem to be partly submissive, but who, at the door open, for the very reminders who make this solution, to come back, or they may not come back;—as that, he ought I can see, TEXAS, and CUBA and HAYTIEN, and Mexico, and Guatemala, and the whole land of them, can return back to the halls of Congress, and to the oath of allegiance and a certificate of election. Now, I don't want any such men back. I can tell you the people of the West will submit to no such scheme. There must be a thorough, positive submission—a final acquiescence and loyal oath—or they represent them. I don't want their West need of no amnesty! Has there not been a constant proclamation of amnesty from the war began? Has there been any day of the war when any man could not come and lay down his arms and submitted to the laws of his country? We want no humiliation of the South—no triumph over its people, other than the effect, conviction of the laws—not over men, that consider every traitor born with equal power, gods and brutes? No. The political solution must be made humiliation to the South. It is just as true in the power of the President, as it is in the army, to send the last soldier home to-day. We escaped that danger with the last Congress. With the overturn of Congress and the West there is no overturn of milk-and-water politics.

I began by referring to the wonderful providence of God in conducting to this point with these trials. How wrongs it is! Do you remember how hard it was to convince the people that negroes ought to be armed? How better yet it was to get the Emancipation Proclamation of Congress! What feelings and groanings and discussions in Kentucky and Maryland, and New-York, and the whole realm of Democracy and Conservatism! But you see how wrongly this policy has succeeded. Now, we see that the same kind Providence will bring on through the instrumentality of Generals Mr. Fairchild, and Mr. Dandelet, and Mr. Cogswell will all be disorganized. This will be the cause through its timely and easy safety, but speedily, gradually, unmistakably, and in the end all nations! Slavery will perish, but, not least with, not scandal. The legal recognition will be conquered, and they must submit as a conquered people. Then, when this is done, the great body of people in the Southern States will return to the Union with rejoicing, and take the privileges Union people in the country. The waters of Noah will soon flow over the hostile lands of war, and hate and rebellion lie washed away by the returning tide of gentleness and peace. The time of State sovereignty will perish too. There will be no more resolutions of '98, or more talk of secession and nullification. There will be no occasion for war by England and France, no meddling with this country. The United States will have no enemy to break, and the benefactions will be in the other side of the ocean. We will break the battlements of power, but what is the people have by! How great will be the peace of peace, when surrounded by all the gifts of prosperity, and the dilations of prosperity! "Thus saith the Lord of hosts: I will arise, and I will be exalted, and I will lift up myself." Then will be the final result of the saddest history poems have perfectly that has been written.

HORACE GREELEY.

AFFAIRS IN ALBANY.

The Health Bill—Cornell University—The New Capitol—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 14, 1865.

At the morning session of the Assembly, to-day, J. L. PARSON, of Orange, offered a resolution to suspend the rules, so as to receive in the House the bill, "To establish a Metropolitan Sanitary District and Board of Health to preserve the public health in said district, and to prevent the spread of contagious diseases," the object of which seems to have followed the bill over the rules. The motion to suspend the rules was lost, 35 to 86, the Democrats generally voting in the negative. This leaves the passage of the Health Bill, if its friends remain united, not to be pressed from view. It is only noticeable that any man could be found in the city whose opinion the measure opposed, or to have the Health and health of the people.

Mr. PARSON also offered a resolution requiring the Committee on Colleges, Academies and Common Schools to report by the commencement of the House the bill to establish the Cornell University, the report to be made to contain the amendments which were naturally required; and to the friends of the Free-College, which is, that, with great assurance, that the State reasonable grant that institution of a great literary work."

The matter remains, 79 to 36, indicating pretty enough that I am voyage of the Cornell Bill is a foregone conclusion.

Mr. ——, of Onondaga, presented resolutions passed by the Common Council of the City of Syracuse, confined by the Mayor and Clerk of the Court, asking the Legislature to pass a law to increase the capital, which is decreasing on most liberal and unlimited. The resolutions, after reciting the advantages of increasing the capital, and the evils which proceed to say:

Resolved, That we, the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Syracuse, do hereby, in its name and behalf, petition the Legislature of the State of New-York to pass a law, which will, with all convenient speed, authorize the Superintendent of the Banking Department to issue to the Onondaga County Salt Company, a corporation duly organized under the laws of the State of New-York, circulating notes to the amount of its

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	....
ENGLAND—building	3,410	....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,160	Asplin.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
VIRGINIA..........SATURDAY, April 8.
HELVETIA..........SATURDAY, April 22.
PENNSYLVANIA..........SATURDAY, April 29.
ERIN..........SATURDAY, May 6.
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65; Steerage, $25—payable in gold or equivalent in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:
WASHINGTON..........3,204 tons.....900-horse power
LAFAYETTE..........3,204 tons.....900-horse power
EUROPE..........(Afloat)......900-horse power
FRANCE..........(Afloat)......900-horse power
NAPOLEON III..........(Afloat)......1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the WASHINGTON, A. Duchesne; LAFAYETTE, A. Bocande, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.
LAFAYETTE..........WEDNESDAY..........April 26.
WASHINGTON..........WEDNESDAY..........May 24.
LAFAYETTE..........WEDNESDAY..........June 21.
First Cabin, (including table wine)..........$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine)..........$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 19.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 26.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 3.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, May 10.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 17.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, May 24.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$132 50
Second Cabin Passage..........80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$112 50
Second Cabin Passage..........65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails are intended to sail as follows:
ETNA..........SATURDAY..........April 15
EDINBURGH..........SATURDAY..........April 22
CITY OF BALTIMORE....SATURDAY..........April 29
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

No. Office of the Atlantic Mail Steamship Co., 5 Bowling-green, New-York, April 13, 1865.

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
New Arrangement, commencing May 1, 1865.
STEAMERS WILL SAIL SEMI-MONTHLY.

Regular sailing days, 1st and 16th of every month, from the company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.

DEPARTURES.
April 22—OCEAN QUEEN—Weir.
(Connecting at Panama with *Sacramento.*)
May 1—AR-EL—Jones.
(Connecting at Panama with *Golden City.*)
May 16—COSTA RICA—Tinklepaugh.
(Connecting at Panama with *Constitution.*)
For further information, freight or passage, apply to D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:
MORNING STAR.......Nelson.......Saturday, April 22.
EVENING STAR.......Bell.......Saturday, April 29.
GUIDING STAR.......Knapp.......Saturday, May 6.
MORNING STAR.......Nelson.......Saturday, May 20.
EVENING STAR.......Bell.......Saturday, May 27.
GUIDING STAR.......Knapp.......Saturday, June 3.
RISING STAR.......(Building.)
At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

The MORNING STAR is 2,018 tons; the EVENING STAR 2,016 tons; the GUIDING STAR 2,416 tons, and RISING STAR 2,778 tons, Custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers in the world.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam-Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. Le Messurier, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, April 22, and SATURDAY, May 20.
Passage money to Nassau..........$45
Passage money to Havana..........$50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The new and splendid side-wheel STEAMSHIP MORRO CASTLE, R. Adams, Commander.
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River on WEDNESDAY, April 19, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana direct.
For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
N. B.—The favorite steamship EAGLE will succeed the MORRO CASTLE, and leave on April 26.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The United States Mail steamship STAR OF THE UNION, Capt. A. Blanchard, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, April 22, at 3 P. M. Her passenger accommodations are unsurpassed. Passage $[illegible]5. For freight or passage apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEORGE CROMWELL will follow on SATURDAY, April 29.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA via Nicaragua.—Short route, low prices.—The Central American Transit Company will dispatch, on the 20th of every month, from Pier No. 29 North River, at noon, the fine steamship GOLDEN RULE, D. S. Babcock, Master, at greatly reduced rates of passage. For particulars apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

THE INMAN STEAMSHIP ETNA, WITH the European mails, was detained until 6 P. M., for the special dispatches to Minister Adams, London.

COAL.

WYOMING VALLEY COAL, $10.

THE BEST IN MARKET FOR DOMESTIC USE, Foot of 14th-st., North River, and at the office of the WYOMING VALLEY COMPANY, Trinity Building.

PERSONAL.

JOHN T. THOMPSON, FORMERLY OF Long Acre, London, will find a letter addressed to him, by calling at No. 199 4th-av., near 23d-st., New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE in the City of Washington.
In consequence of the ill health of the proprietor, a well established and profitable wine, liquor and family grocery, wholesale and retail, business is now offered for sale, together with the lease of the premises, about five years to run.
The stock consists of a very choice and well selected assortment of the above articles, and will be sold in whole or in part.
Apply for further information by letter to JAMES [illegible]LSON, Box No. 331 Washington Post-office, D. C.

TO MERCHANT TAILORS.—PARTNER wanted to join the advertiser in an established gents' furnishing business on one of the most prominent corners on Broadway, wishing to add the above branch. Apply at No. 860 Broadway, corner 17th-st.

TO COMB-MAKERS.—A SHELL COMB BUSIness for sale, by FR. MOMPER, No. 29 Greenwich.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10.30 A. M., 2, 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9.15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York, via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETSER, General Superintendent.
J. C. Calhoun, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

PERTH AMBOY AND WOODBRIDGE RAILROAD.
From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Perth Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:18, 4:10 and 6:20 P. M.
Jersey City, Jan. 31, 1865.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Tickets may be procured at the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn. Baggage checked from the residence to all points on this road and its connections.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and West, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

REOPENING OF THE OVERLAND ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA—Under Government protection against Indians. First-class coaches, carrying passengers and U. S. mail, start every morning from Atchison, Kansas, and Nebraska City, Nebraska, daily for Denver City, Colorado, Great Salt Lake, Utah, and Placerville, Cal., connecting at Salt Lake with coaches for Bannock and Virginia City, Montana, Boise City, Idaho and Walla-Walla, and The Dalles, Oregon.
BEN HOLLADAY, No. 84 Broadway.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Jan. 23, 1865, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and places North and West, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., 3:40, 6, and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 6 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. Small cars will be run between Chambers and 30th-st. stations. Sunday train 6[illegible] M.
J. M. TOUCEY, Ass't Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6 A. M., 9.15 A. M., 1.15 P. M., 4.22 P. M. and 6.25 P. M. On Saturdays, 11.15 P. M. The 9.15 and 4.22 run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE,
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The elegant steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 5 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harnden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL AND BRISTOL.
Steamer TRAVELER leaves foot of Harrison-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS at 5 o'clock.

STEAMER T. V. ARROWSMITH.—ON AND after MONDAY, April 10, the above steamer will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) for Bayley's Dock, Fort Schuyler, Great Neck, Sands Point, Glen Cove, Mott's Dock, Glen Wood and Roslyn, every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:30 P. M., until the 1st of May next. Returning, will leave Roslyn at 7 o'clock A. M. Stages for Locust Valley and Oyster Bay connect with the boat at Glen Cove.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
April 1, 1865.

The firm of LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO. is this day dissolved, Mr. C. F. LIVERMORE retiring from business.
C. F. LIVERMORE,
HENRY CLEWS,
WM. B. BEND,
GEO. H. BEND,
THEO. S. FOWLER.

The business of the late firm of LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., will be continued by the remaining partners, under the style of HENRY CLEWS & CO.
HENRY CLEWS,
WM. B. BEND,
GEO. H. BEND,
THEO. S. FOWLER.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
MILLS & GIBB.
New-York, April 10, 1865.

The undersigned have this day entered into copartnership for five years, for the importation of foreign merchandise, under the style of MILLS & GIBB.
PHILO L. MILLS,
JOHN GIBB.

I, WILLIAM T. COLEMAN, DO HEREBY certify that my place of abode is at Yonkers, Westchester County, in the State of New-York; that I, together with EDWARD MOTT ROBINSON, lately conducted the business of merchants in the City and State of New-York, under the firm name of WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., and that I alone now continue the said business under the same firm name of WM. T. COLEMAN & CO. Dated New-York, March 21, 1865.
WM. T. COLEMAN,
By Geo. Platt, his attorney in fact.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.—On this twenty-first day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, before me personally appeared GEORGE PLATT, known to me to be the same person by whom the foregoing certificate is subscribed, as attorney for and in the name of WM. T. COLEMAN, and acknowledged to me that he executed the same as the act of the said WM. T. COLEMAN.
EDWIN F. COREY, Jr.,
Notary Public for the State of New-York, in the City of New-York.

THE FIRM OF WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE was dissolved on the 6th inst. The banking and stock petroleum business will be carried on by E. R. McILVAINE and CHARLES C. WALDEN, at No. 13 Broad-st., under the firm of McILVAINE & WALDEN.
E. R. McILVAINE,
C. C. WALDEN.

THE FIRM OF WATSON, CRARY & CO. is dissolved by mutual consent.
ETHAN L. WATSON,
GEORGE D. CRARY,
New-York, April 8, 1865. JAMES C. GULICK.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of C. D. TOWS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
C. D. TOWS,
R. P. H. DURKEE.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Office of the Street Commissioner, No. 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Wednesday, April 26, 1865, at eleven o'clock A. M.—

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging One Hundredth-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway.

For curb, gutter and flagging Fifty-fifth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues.

For curb, gutter and flagging Sixtieth-street, between First and Second avenues.

For setting and resetting curb and gutter in Third-avenue, between Fifty sixth and Eighty-sixth streets.

For flagging Tompkins-street, between Rivington and Stanton streets.

For flagging Forty-fourth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

For filling sunken lots in Seventy-eighth-street, north side, between First and Second avenues.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, April 15, 1865.
CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

HOTELS.

TONTINE HOTEL—ON EUROPEAN PLAN, No. 429 Broadway, corner of Howard-st.; Rooms by the day or week; open all night.

FOR SALE.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY, ORANGE, N. J.
EXECUTORS' SALE
of eligible and desirable real estate, comprising valuable building lots and farm lands in Orange, New-Jersey, at auction.

1. The farm recently occupied by Samuel Condit, deceased, containing one hundred and fifteen (115) acres, situated on Washington-st., within five minutes' walk of the Brick Church Station on the Morris and Essex Railroad, and about the same distance from the Park House, will be sold at public auction upon the premises, in lots to suit purchasers, on THURSDAY, the 4th day of May next, at 1 o'clock P. M. Upon this farm are some of the most commanding sites for fine country residences to be found in the vicinity of Orange, which is so justly celebrated in this particular. There are also several springs and streams of pure and wholesome water on different parts of the said farm.

2. A farm on the Orange Mountain, within half a mile of Eagle Rock and Llewellyn Park, containing two hundred acres, about one-fourth of which is under cultivation, and the balance is good timber and pasture land. Upon this farm are a dwelling-house and barn, and a good well of water, with numerous springs and a never-failing stream of water. It will be sold together or in parcels, to suit purchasers, at public auction, on the premises, on THURSDAY, April 27, inst., at 3 P. M.

3. Thirty acres of salt meadow, at Plumb's Point, foot of Richard's-lane, in Newark, will be sold together, or, if desired, in lots, at public auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, April 22, inst., at 2 P. M.

All the above described property is a portion of the estate of Samuel Condit, deceased; and the sale will be peremptory. For further information and to see maps of the same, apply to Rowland Johnson, No. 64 Beaver-st., New-York; S. D. Condit, No. 308 Broadway, from 9 to 11 A. M.; Wm. P. Condit, Washington-st., Orange, or to L. D. Tompkins, auctioneer, Centre-st., Orange, N. J.
IRA H. CONDIT,
SAMUEL D. CONDIT, } Executors.
WM. P. CONDIT,

The subscriber offers at private sale his former residence in William-st., Orange, N. J., comprising a handsome Gothic dwelling-house and lot; price $7,500. Full description and particulars may be obtained on application to Rowland Johnson, No. 64 Beaver-st., New-York.
SAMUEL D. CONDIT.

FOR SALE—CLINTON COTTAGE PROPERTY, at Irvington, two and a half miles from Newark, N. J. One cottage contains seven rooms; the other has six on the first and nine rooms on the second floor; bathroom, hot and cold water; a substantial stone and wood tower, about fifty feet high, with a large water tank on it; fine garden, choice fruit, ornamental trees, shrubbery, &c., &c., with from one to twenty acres of highly cultivated land. Horse cars pass the property to meet the trains at the Market-st. depot every half hour. Apply on the premises, or to A. H. BROWN, No. 317 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 269 UNION-st., Brooklyn; three-story high-stoop brown-stone and Philadelphia brick front; cellar cemented, front basement imitation of oak; wash room, stationary tubs; halls imitation of marble; bath-room, hot and cold water; gas throughout; lot 27x100; house 22x50; in good order. Inquire on the premises.

A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE IN ELIZABETH—Modern architecture, hot and cold water, gas, bath-rooms, &c.; six acres of land, abundance of choice fruit; ten minutes' walk from the depot, and location unsurpassed; will sell cheap. E. W. AUSTIN, owner, No. 39 Park-row, Room No. 13.

FOR SALE—EIGHT OF THE NEATEST AND best built cottages in Brooklyn, containing all the modern improvements, and within two blocks of the cars to all the ferries. Price $5,000. Apply to H. R. FLETCHER, corner 4th-av. and 17th-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE IN 30TH-ST. TO BE SOLD; POSsession immediately; small three-story, near Lexington-av.; perfect order; modern improvements; gas fixtures, carpets, &c., can be had. Apply at the office of the American Needle Company, No. 442 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THREE COTTAGES AND EIGHT lots in 97th-st., between Broadway and Hudson River; view of river. Prices $2,000, $3,000 and $8,000. Terms easy. Apply on the premises, or to A. SPENCE, No. 86 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—TWENTY COTTAGES, $1,100, $2,000; 10 elegant dwellings, with 4 to 40 lots, $3,500 to $8,500. Easy payments. Also, 700 lots, $150 to $250. CHARLES R. MILLER, Atlantic-av., East New-York.

LAND OFFICE—LAND FOR SALE IN LARGE or small tracts; soldiers' homes of any size in New-Jersey and the West. B. FRANKLIN CLARK, No. 1 Park-place.

TO LET.

TO LET—A LARGE, PLEASANT, FURNISHED or unfurnished third-story back room, with two pantries attached, opposite Abingdon-square, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Dinner at 6½ P. M. References exchanged. Address A. W., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

A LARGE PLEASANT ROOM, IN THE immediate vicinity of the up-town hotels, will be to rent from May 1, without board, to a gentleman willing to pay a liberal price; family strictly private; references exchanged. Address HARLOWE, Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

OFFICES AND BASEMENT STORES TO LET.—New, light, and well ventilated, worth $75 to $2,500 per annum, in No. 29 Broadway; also, basement and several offices in No. 17 Broadway.
P. N. SPOFFORD, No. 29 Broadway.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS STORE AND basement No. 178 9th-av.; store 25x80, with iron revolving shutters and plate glass front; large vaults under sidewalk.
JAS. R. EDWARDS, No. 277 West 23d-st.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR OF HOUSE NO. 132 Varick-st., containing 6 rooms, gas and water, to a small respectable family only. Rent $360 per annum. Can be seen from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Apply to J. CORBIT, 231 8th-av.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET.—ONE room 75x25 well lighted; steam hoistway. Possession immediately. No. 458 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers-slip.

TO LEASE—THE LARGE FOUR-STORY BUILDing, No. 37 Howard-st., only 100 feet from Broadway. Inquire at No. 70 Cedar-st., Room No. 10, from 1 to 4.

TO LET—UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 512 West 35th-st.; will be let low to a good tenant. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—THREE-STORY SHOP IN REAR OF Nos. 510 and 512 West 35th-st., 50x25 feet; machinery for sale. Inquire on the premises.

FIRST LOFT OF NO. 202 BROADWAY to let, 25 by 160 feet; rent low. Apply to JOHN P. MOORES' SONS, No. 204 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO RENT—IN THE VICINITY OF East Broadway, between Grand and Catharine sts., a portion of a house for a small family; rent not to exceed $15 per month; possession wanted immediately. Address C., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife a suite of rooms unfurnished and without board. Address Box No. 718 N. Y. Post-office.

HOUSE WANTED FOR ONE YEAR—ON or near 5th-av., above 23d-st. SMITH DODGE, No. 10 East 17th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A SUITE OF ELEGANT ROOMS ON THE first floor of a first-class house up town, can be had the 1st of May, by a party of high standing, wishing to furnish and willing to pay liberally for a private table and an exclusive home. Address, with real name, KING, through Boyd's City Post.

280 WASHINGTON ST., HOBOKEN, fronting the grounds of Commodore Stevens. Board in a new house, with new and handsomely furnished rooms, accommodation for four gentlemen willing to pay a liberal price. No other boarders. Cars direct from the Ferry every 10 minutes.

FURNISHED ROOMS CAN BE OBTAINED with board, in suites or separately, from 1st of May, to single gentlemen or gentleman and wife; house first-class; family private. No. 33 West 33d-st., near 5th-av.; unexceptionable reference.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENtleman, wife, nurse and two children; a farm-house, not over 50 miles north or west of New-York, and easy of access by boat or rail preferred. Address J. G. H., No. 16 Beach-st., New-York.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 61 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st., N. Y.

DRY GOODS.

THE "MAGIC" HOOP SKIRT.

MOODY'S PATENT SELF-ADJUSTING.

"THE MAGIC" is the only Hoop Skirt that can be folded about the person, so as to occupy no more space than would be required without it.

"THE MAGIC" is the only Hoop Skirt which will not project on one side when pressed on the other.

"THE MAGIC" is the only Hoop Skirt that can be worn on horseback.

"THE MAGIC" is the only Hoop Skirt in which a lady can recline gracefully upon a sofa.

"THE MAGIC" in short, is the only Hoop Skirt worn by the ladies of Europe and America without inconvenience, and with all possible comfort, to themselves and the public.

LATHER & BOUND,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THIS PATENT HOOP SKIRT.
NO. 72 MURRAY-ST.

PEACE!!! PEACE!!!
S. THOMPSON,
NO. 435 BROADWAY,
HAS
REDUCED THE PRICES
OF FINE CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS
TO GOLD VALUE,
AND WILL SELL THEM
AT A VERY GREAT REDUCTION
FROM FORMER PRICES.

MME. BURKSTEL
HAS JUST OPENED
HER FINE ASSORTMENT OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
Consisting of
CLOAKS, DRESSES AND MANTILLAS.
Also, a variety of FRENCH IMPORTED CORSETS.
At No. 69 Bleecker-st.

INDIA SHAWLS—SPRING IMPORTATION—A fine assortment in Long and Square of all qualities. L. RUSSELL, No. 232 Wooster-st., 3d door below Amity-st.

AUCTION SALES.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF THE CHOICEST WINES, LIQUORS, CHAMPAGNES, BRANDIES, CORDIALS, PRESERVES, OILS, &c., being the entire stock of A. FERRAN, ESQ., NO. 815 BROADWAY, who is retiring from business. The well-known reputation of the house is a sufficient guarantee to all connoisseurs, as well as to his numerous friends and customers. The stock consists in part of the finest grades and brands of
CHAMPAGNES, COGNAC BRANDY,
BORDEAUX WINES, OLD MADEIRAS,
PORT AND SHERRIES, CORDIALS,
ABSYNTHE, VERMONTH,
and foreign wines, of every description, out of bond and in bond, duty paid, in bottles, cases and casks.
CHOICE
BOURBON WHISKY,
FIRST QUALITY HAVANA SEGARS.
ALSO,
salad oils, sardines, champignons, anchovies and preserves, (full description in catalogue,) to be sold at auction, by
EDWARD SCHENCK.

The sale will commence on MONDAY, the 24th inst., at 3 o'clock and close at 7 o'clock P. M., each day until the entire stock is disposed of. The sale, being the finest of the kind ever made in the city, the attention of connoisseurs is respectfully solicited.

SALE OF OLD NAVY GUNS.
Navy Ordnance Yard, Washington City, April 13, 1865.

On May 2, 1865, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M., there will be sold in this yard at auction to the highest bidder:

17 (seventeen) old navy cannon, weighing about 21 cwt. each; to be sold by the pound for their actual weight. One-half the purchase money to be paid at the completion of the sale, and the remainder on the removal of the guns by the purchaser, which must be done at his expense and within ten days after the sale.

This will afford an excellent opportunity for founders and others to obtain a valuable lot of cast iron.
WILLIAM N. JEFFERS,
Commander U. S. Navy,
and Inspector of Ordnance.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.
Four hundred and forty lots and 1,000 feet of water-front, situated in South Brooklyn, to be sold on TUESDAY, April 18, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by J. COLE, auctioneer.

The water right extends to Gowanus and New-York Bays. By this sale an excellent opportunity is now offered for making permanent investments and securing splendid building sites.

For maps and full particulars inquire of HENRY C. MURPHY, Jr., No. 11 Court-st., or at the office of the auctioneer, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer,
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of order of sale to me directed by Hon. Thos. J. Boynton, U. S. District Judge for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, APRIL 25, AT NOON,
On board thereof,
THE PRIZE STEAMER RUBY,
Her tackle, apparel, furniture, &c., as she now lies, at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.

Cards for examination at the office of Benner & Brown, No. 113 Wall-st.
JAMES C. CLAPP,
U. S. MARSHAL SOUTHERN DISTRICT FLORIDA.

Morris Wilkins, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME FURNITURE, MIRRORS,
ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, CARPETS, &c., &c.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 17, 1865, at 11 o'clock, at No. 137 East 24th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., the parlor furniture, &c., of a family removing to the country, viz.: rosewood piano-forte, two suites rosewood parlor furniture, two pier glasses, etageres, centre-tables, book-case, hall-stand, velvet carpets, stair-rods, &c., all made to order, and of the best description. Catalogues at the office, No. 3 Pine-st.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL BY auction on MONDAY, April 17, at 10½ o'clock, at their sales-room, No. 53 Liberty-st., a few doors west of Broadway, ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of a general assortment removed for convenience of sale, including PARLOR—Velvet, brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, elegant carved rosewood pianos of various octaves, made by celebrated makers, and of fine tone and finish, carved rosewood suites covered in satin, brocatel and reps, black walnut suites covered in reps, elegant French plate pier mirrors, carved rosewood etageres, with mirror backs, rosewood centre tables with marble tops, brocatel and lace window curtains. DINING ROOM—Black walnut and oak extension dining tables, do buffets, do sideboards, plated ware, china and glass ware, &c. BEDROOM—Carved rosewood and black walnut bedsteads, marble top dress bureaus, washstands, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, hair mattresses, husk do, straw palliasses. ALSO, an assortment of kitchen furniture; ALSO, at 12 o'clock, in front of store, a one-horse coupe, in good order; ALSO, a light no top wagon, in good order.

The above sale was postponed from Saturday in consequence of the death of the President.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL by auction, on MONDAY, April 17, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 31 Park-av., (4th-av., near 31st-st.,) GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of velvet, Brussels, three ply and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suite in green velvet, rosewood 7-octave grand action piano, made by Boardman, Gray & Co., gilt frame mantel and pier mirrors, bronze chandeliers, decorated vases, rosewood suite in green reps, rosewood card centre and side tables with marble tops, lace window curtains, black walnut extension dining tables, carved black walnut marble top buffets, plated ware, china, crockery, and glassware, rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, rosewood wardrobe, cedar lined, elegant marble clock, feather beds, bolsters, pillows, hair mattresses, &c. Further particulars in catalogue.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT NO. 51 LAIGHT-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 17, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of the estate of Joseph Giraud, deceased:

Laight-st.—The two-story and attic brick house and lot on south side of Laight-st., between Hudson and Collister sts., and known as No. 51.

Mines & Somerville, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY, April 19, at 10½ A. M., at No. 420 West 34th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., a general assortment of Household Furniture of a family breaking up housekeeping.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.
Assistant Quartermaster's Office, No. 451 8th-av., New-York, March 9, 1865.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all HORSES that may be presented and PASS INSPECTION at the Government Stables in 35th-st., near 11th-av., until further notice, as follows:

CAVALRY HORSES from 5 to 10 years old, and from 15 to 16 hands high.

ARTILLERY HORSES from 6 to 10 years old, 15½ hands high, and over, to weigh 1,100 pounds, and dark colors.

Price for Cavalry Horses, $175 each.
Price for Artillery Horses, $180 each.
Payable in such funds as may be furnished by the Government.
L. LOWRY MOORE, Captain and A. Q. M.

NEW-YORK STATE BOUNTY.
Soldiers in the field who have not been paid their State Bounty can have the same by writing or applying to VAN BUREN & LUCKEY, Brokers, No. 243 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NOS. 327 AND 329 FOURTH-AVE.
Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, M. D., LL. B., Principal. Richard S. Bacon, M. D., LL. B., Vice-Principal, with nine assistant instructors. Three departments, classical, commercial and preparatory. All the advantages of the institution—including modern languages, gymnasium and military drill—are open to every pupil, without extra charge.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE.—NEWBURGH, N. Y.—A first-class boarding-school for boys. English, French and classical.

"I know of no institution of learning in this section that can compare with it."—*J. T. Headley.*

"Just such a school as we should have had years ago."—*Homer Ramsdell.*

Circular and testimonials sent on application.
HENRY W. SIGLAR, Principal.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS,
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
The semi-annual session of this institute will open April 17. Superior advantages offered. Number of boarders limited to thirty. A few vacancies to fill. The Principal can be seen at the Belmont Hotel, Fulton-st., between the hours of 12 and 1½ P. M.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
A Boarding-School for boys, 16 miles above New-York, on the Hudson. Circulars at W. H. Arthur & Co.'s, No. 39 Nassau-st., N. Y., or address BENJAMIN MASON, Principal.

MRS. JOHN LORD (MISS TUCKER) REceives into her family fifteen young ladies to educate, assisted by competent resident teachers, and by eminent professors from New-York.
STAMFORD, CONN.
References.—Rt. Rev. John Williams, D. D., Bishop of Connecticut; Rev. Walter Mitchell, Stamford, Conn.; Capt. Wm. Skiddy, Stamford, Conn.; Francis Skiddy, Esq., New-York, &c., &c.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—EVENING CLASSES in mathematics; also, in civil and mechanical engineering, will be continued this year after the 1st of April, in Room No. 18, Cooper Institute. Classes days also. For particulars, call for circulars, or address Prof. J. G. FOX, C. E., No. 18 Cooper Institute, New-York.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, NEW-YORK. A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., principal; few only received. Session opens May 1. Circulars at No. 189 Water-st., or of the Principal.

THE SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—For twenty very select young boys. Those never from home before preferred. Send for circulars, or call on the Principal during April, at No. 134 West 38th-st., New-York.
JAMES SEDGWICK, B. A., Principal.

FAIR HAVEN SEMINARY—T. G. SLOAN, Principal.—This school has been established 14 years, is pleasantly located one mile from New-Haven. Ten scholars received in the family of the Principal. Summer term begins May 3. Circulars at Goodenough's, No. 122 Nassau-st.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEAR New London, Conn.—A few additional pupils will be received under twelve. Instruction and management adapted to young pupils; healthfulness of location unsurpassed. Application may be made at No. 99 Ryerson st., Brooklyn.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N.Y.—A boarding school for boys. The 55th semi annual session will commence on MONDAY, May 1. For circulars apply to the principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE— (Classical, Commercial and French,) No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st. and Washington-square.
GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

MRS. C. M. WHITE RECEIVES IN HER family twelve young ladies to educate, assisted by competent teachers. For circulars apply to the Principal, Rose Hill, Danbury, Conn.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, ESSEX, Conn., M. A. CUMMINGS, A. M. Principal.—Circulars at Sheldon & Co.'s, No. 335 Broadway, where the principal may be seen from 9 to 10 any morning.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., INSTITUTE.— A Classical, Commercial, and Military School, for boys of all ages. For circulars, address C. B. WARRING, Principal.

MOUNT VERNON INSTITUTE, MOUNT Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y. The Summer term will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal, JOHN OAKLEY.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—WHITE Plains, New-York, one hour's ride from the city.
O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Nyack, Rockland County, New-York. C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

GERMAN AMERICAN INSTITUTE—NOS. 1 West 20th-st. and 1,140 Broadway, with primary department, and gymnastics, for misses and masters.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 212 5th-av. GEO. C. ANTHON.

LECTURES.

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY — SUMMER COURSE.—University Building, Washington-square. A practical course in Pharmacy and Botany, with weekly excursions, will be opened on the third Friday of April 21, at 3 P. M. Tickets, &c., may be had of the members of the College and Prof. Ferd. F. Mayer.

COOPER UNION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.—The fourth and last Lecture of the Course now being given in the large hall of the Institute, is hereby postponed until MONDAY, April 24.

MEETINGS.

U. L. A.
LINCOLN COUNCIL NO. 10.
A meeting of this council will be held at the headquarters on MONDAY EVENING, April 17, at 7½ o'clock. In view of the recent great calamity which has fallen upon the country, a prompt and full attendance is requested. JOHN R. LAWRENCE, President.
Joseph Bagot, Secretary.

THE CARTMEN OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK are requested to meet at Metropolitan Hall, Nos. 93 and 95 6th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, April 17, at 8 o'clock to take action in regard to a proper expression of their feelings upon the death of the beloved and lamented President of the United States, Abraham Lincoln, and to arrange for participation in such public demonstrations as may take place.
COMMITTEE.
GEO. B. DEANE, WM. HAW, Jr.,
WM. H. ALBERTSON, JOHN MORRISON,
ABRAM COLLIER, LUCIUS ALLEN,
WM. ANDERSON, HENRY EVERETT,
WASH. LEATCRAFT.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AN ACTIVE BUSINESS YOUNG MAN DEsires to make an engagement to take charge of a store on commission, or salary. Will go wherever business may require; satisfactory references given. Address C. W. DICKERSON, Rockaway, New-Jersey.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN AGENT WHO CAN PROCURE new or old work for a new machine shop just going into operation, and having every facility for doing general work; to such a person a liberal commission will be given. Address, with real name, MACHINE COMPANY, *Herald* Office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GARDENER, and who also understands taking care of horses; to a faithful and honest man, a good home will be provided. Apply by letter, giving name and references, to Box No. 2,458 Post-office.

WANTED—A NURSE FOR AN INFANT TWO months old; wages $9; city reference required. Apply at No. 14 Gramercy-park, on Monday, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—TWO CLERKS; MUST BE ACquainted with the streets of Brooklyn, and write well and rapid. Apply to WESTCOTT EXPRESS, No. 785 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN AS PUPIL in the office of CHARLES DUGGAN, Architect, No. 191 Broadway.

A LADY REMOVING FROM THE CITY desires to find situations for two girls as waitresses or to do chamberwork. Apply at No. 34 West 25th-st.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS
Manufacturers of Grand, Square, and Upright Piano-Fortes, No. 652 Broadway.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. Gottschalk's constant use of the New Scale Chickering Grand Piano-Fortes has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are Sole Agents for the celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

STEINWAY & SON
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano-forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND SQUARE and upright Pianos, Melodeons, Harmoniums and Cabinet Organs, wholesale and retail; to let and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand Pianos at bargains from $60 to $225. Sheet Music, a little soiled, at 1½ cent per page. Pianist in attendance to try new music. Factory and warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON. BEGINS AT 8.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 17, AND EVERY EVENING.
IMMENSE PREPARATIONS for EASTER WEEK,
When all the vast resources of the Hippotheatron will be brought into play, in commemoration of the great recent
UNION VICTORIES. UNION VICTORIES.
GRAND MATINEES,
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, at 2½.
SATURDAY, APRIL 22, at 2½.
TRIUMPH ON TRIUMPH.
UNPARALLELED AND COMPLETE SUCCESS, of the New, Grand, Spectacular and Comic Pantomime,
THE FAIRY PRINCE, THE FAIRY PRINCE,
O'DONOUGHUE, O'DONOUGHUE,
and
THE WHITE HORSE OF KILLARNEY,
WITH ITS GORGEOUS
SCENIC, SPECTACULAR, EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC EFFECTS,
GRAND CORPS DE BALLET,
AMAZONIAN BRIGADE, AND
WONDROUS TRICKS AND TRANSFORMATIONS,
Which has been
Unanimously pronounced to be the
MATCHLESS PRODUCTION
OF THE ARENIC AGE,
IN ITS STARLING SPLENDOR AND
GORGEOUS BRILLIANCY OF EFFECT.
The great Pantomime will be preceded on every occasion by grand
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES,
In which
MLLE. MARIE, EATON STONE,
and the entire
THE MATCHLESS STAR COMPANY APPEAR.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
Return from Boston, and REOPENING of the regular season
TUESDAY, APRIL 18, at 8 P. M.,
DEBUT OF MLLES. ELENORE AND SOLANGES.
L'HOMME N'EST PAS PARFAIT.
Etude des moeurs populaire, by Thiboust.
LE SERPENT DE HORACE, comedy in one act.
LA NIAISE DE ST. FLOUR, vaudeville, by Bayard.
Theatre office, (reserved seats,) No. 618 Broadway, ground floor.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
Master RICHARD COKER, late principal soprano of Trinity choir, will give
TWO GRAND CONCERTS.
On MONDAY, April 24, and THURSDAY, April 27, when the following artists will assist:
Miss BLANCH CARPENTER, the talented young American pianist, her first appearance in New-York; Master GEO. ELLARD, mezzo-soprano of Trinity choir; Mr. GEO. SIMPSON, tenor; Mr. GEO. HARRISON, the eminent teacher of vocal music, Brooklyn, Master Coker's preceptor; Mr. J. R. THOMAS, baritone; Mr. G. W. COLBY, Conductor. Tickets, One Dollar. Seats may be secured without extra charge at Messrs. Beer & Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway. Doors open at 7; commence 8 o'clock. F. WIDOWS, Business Ag't.

NOTICE.—THE ASSOCIATE MANAGERS OF the city, in view of the great calamity that has befallen the nation, and to evince a proper respect for the memory of our late President, have unanimously resolved to close their several places of amusement until further orders. W. WHEATLEY, President.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
In consequence of the great calamity which has befallen the Nation by the sudden death of its Chief Magistrate, the President of the United States, the Board of Directors deem it but proper in accordance with the sentiment of the whole community, to postpone the last Concert of the season, from Saturday, April 22, (the regular day of the concert,) to
SATURDAY, APRIL 29.
The general morning rehearsal will take place at the Academy, also on Saturday, April 29, at 10 o'clock A. M. WM. SCHARFENBERG, President.
L. Spier, Secretary.

MELO-CHOREAN MASQUE BALL.
In view of the melancholy affliction of the whole Nation by the death of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, the above Ball is postponed until MONDAY EVENING, May 1. By order of the Committee.
April 15, 1865. L. F. HARRISON, Irving Hall.

IRVING HALL.
MISS MINA GEARY'S
GRAND FAREWELL CONCERT,
Next THURSDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock,
assisted by several of the eminent
AND MOST POPULAR ARTISTS.

POSTPONEMENT.—THE MUSICAL AND LITERARY SOIREE, in aid of the Ladies' Relief Fund of the Lexington-av. Hospital, announced for the 20th inst. at the Academy of Music, is postponed in consequence of the death of President Lincoln. The day of the ENTERTAINMENT will be shortly announced.

THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE SHOULD stand simple, pure, majestic, having fact for its basis, induction for its pillar, truth alone for its capital. So stand HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS, established over 16 years.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO CLUBS AND THE TRADE.
MOURNING BADGES,
BADGES,
PINS, BADGES, PINS.
We mourn the Nation's Loss.
Abraham Lincoln.
April 15, 1865.

This beautiful badge, printed on white satin draped in mourning, size 5x2 inches, 25 cents; or with splendid gilt pin and likeness attached, price 50 cents postpaid. Remit cash with orders. No goods sent C. O. D.
Price to clubs and the trade, with pins, $200 per 1,000.
Price to clubs and the trade, without pin, $100 per 1,000.
Address B. W. HITCHCOCK, No. 14 Chambers-st., New-York.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS of New-York, held 15th April, 1865, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

The great calamity which God has permitted to fall upon the nation, through the commission of a crime which will call forth the execration of the whole civilized world has so appalled our community that there is no heart for the present to transact any more than necessary business.

In view of this, it is hereby

Resolved, That the offices of the Marine Insurance Companies in this city will only be open for the transaction of business between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, until the day appointed for the funeral obsequies of the late Chief Magistrate of the nation, and that on the day thereof the offices will be wholly closed.

Resolved, That this resolution be published.
(Signed) J. D. JONES, President.
Elwood Walter, Secretary.

SAINT NICHOLAS SOCIETY.—IN CONSEquence of the recent terrible calamity to the nation in the death of the President, the Stewards of the Saint Nicholas Society have assumed the responsibility of postponing indefinitely the Paas Festival which was to have been celebrated on Monday evening next. All tickets issued will be redeemed by the Steward issuing the same.
New-York, April 15, 1865.
GEO. W. McLEAN, Chairman.
W. Irving Graham, Secretary.

Custom-house, New York, Collector's Office, April 15, 1865.

TO ALL PERSONS ATTACHED TO THE CUSTOMS DEPARTMENTS OF THE DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK:

Sirs: Anticipating your proposed resolution in such regard, I hereby announce to you that it will be in order to wear crape on the left arm for thirty days next succeeding this date, as an emblem of honor and respect to our departed President. S. DRAPER, Collector.

LINCOLN MEDAL BADGES—LINCOLN head on one side; reverse side an urn and the words, "Died April 15, 1865." Made to fasten on the coat, with crape, all complete. Price $15 per 100; $8 for 50. Orders by telegraph must be cashed in New-York; orders by mail must inclose cash for amount ordered.
S. A. OGDEN, No. 80 Chatham-st., Rear building, New-York.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.— "Wardwell's National Writing Fluid," and "Keys' American Union Ink." No sediment, flow freely, and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by WARDWELL & REEVES, successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

BONE DUST FOR SALE.—I HAVE REduced the price of bone dust to $10 per ton.
CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, No. 353 East 53d-st.

ILLUMINATION CANDLESTICKS FOR SALE—In lots to suit, by J. & J. BRUSH, No. 183 Bowery.

TO BANKERS.—FOR SALE, ONE OF LILLIE'S large iron safes; also, a new counter and glass partition, at basement office, No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A LARGE AND HANDSOME outside show-case. Apply in Gent's Furnishing Store, No. 655 Broadway. E. A. NEWELL.

BLANK-BOOKS, WRITING PAPERS and stationery, all kinds, at lowest prices, by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF SUPERIOR BAY CARRIAGE horses, 6 years old, closely matched, 16 hands high. To be seen at Philip Cleary's stable, in 18th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av. For further particulars, inquire of C. W. WADSWORTH, No. 18 East 15th-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME BAY MARE, 7 years old, 15½ hands high, perfectly sound and kind. Apply to E. Haviland, No. 301 Hudson-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A NEW COAL BOX TROTTING wagon. Inquire at McMANN'S stables, corner of Market and Monroe sts.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—STOLEN, FROM NO. 276 6th-av., on Saturday, at 12 M., one black silk dress, one brown silk dress, one black cloth cloak. Pawnbrokers and others will please stop the goods.

FURNITURE.

A BARGAIN IN WARRANTED PARLOR, Library, Dressing and Chamber Suites; also Pickhard's celebrated Parlor-Bed. No. 147 Bleecker-st., corner Sullivan.

THE NATIONAL CALAMITY.

[Continued from the First Page.]

mourn the death of Mr. LINCOLN as a national misfortune, a personal affliction.

In pursuance of official request and individual desire nearly every place of private business was closed and very many stores were draped in mourning. The hotels, all the public buildings, the places of amusement, the churches and thousands of residences displayed the half-masted flag, and the customary badges of sorrow. All business was for the day suspended. The courts adjourned, the Stock Exchange and other kindred places of resort closed, after a simple formal opening, the various theatres and saloons for public entertainment declined to open their doors to the people, and like a pall the disheartening truth rested upon and overshadowed everything and everybody.

TO-DAY

services appropriate to the occasion will be held in all our churches, and Bishop POTTER has issued the following letter to his people:

ADDRESS OF BISHOP POTTER TO THE EPISCOPAL CLERGY.

Bishop POTTER has issued the following address:

To the Clergy and Laity of the Diocese of New-York:

DEAR BRETHREN: With a grief which I have no language to express, I appeal to you to offer up your prayers for this bereaved and mourning nation. The beloved and revered Chief Magistrate of the United States is no more. The malignant passions which had just proved impotent to destroy the Government, have successfully done the assassin's work upon the life of its honored head. A glorious career of service and devotion is crowned with a martyr's death.

I request most respectfully that to-morrow, and for the next two weeks, the prayer "for a person under affliction" be used for the country, with these slight changes: Instead of "the sorrows of thy servant," read "the sorrows of thy servants, the people of this nation, for whom," &c.; and instead of "him" and "his," read "us" and "our."

I also appoint the prayer "In time of war and tumults," to be read.

I would also recommend that after the solemnities of Easter Sunday shall have been concluded, the churches of the diocese be clothed in mourning.

Praying God to give you his blessing, and to sanctify this sore bereavement to our beloved country, I remain your affectionate brother in Christ,

HORATIO POTTER, Bishop of New-York.

EASTER EVE, April 15, 1865.

The streets were filled, all day long, with anxious crowds, eager for the news, and the TIMES Office was thronged till late at night by friends of Mr. SEWARD and his family, desirous to learn the latest and the best.

Of the deed and the actor, but one feeling is manifested—utter loathing, absolute astonishment. No words can fitly describe the appearance of our city, the excitement (deep-seated and sympathetic) of our people; no language can portray the tender regard in which the memory of the departed one is enshrined; no pen can adequately photograph the scenes of dramatic intensity which were vivid in all the city yesterday. Actions speak louder than words; let the deeds and speeches of the people testify for themselves.

MEETING IN WALL STREET.

Of all the public meetings or gatherings yesterday, that which convened in front of

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE

was the most notable. Collector DRAPER had, in response to requests from hundreds of citizens, caused the announcement that a mass meeting would be held in front of the building at 12 o'clock. The merchants of New-York have for many years been to the habit of gathering at the old Merchants' Exchange in Wall-street, and whenever any event of startling moment or significance is made public, instinctively the great mass of people doing business at the lower part of the city turn toward that point, as if knowing that the attraction of so vast an audience would certainly draw the desired orators. On this occasion Wall and William, Beaver and Broad streets, sympathized with Broadway and the upper portions of the city. The glorious banner which floats daily from the spire of Trinity still yielded gracefully to the breeze, but it hung at half-mast, sorrowing with hundreds of others on the street at the head of which this noble structure stands. Great crowds of men met on the street before the old Exchange, their faces uniformly grave, their eyes wet with sympathetic tears, their hearts burdened with unfeigned sorrow, their anxiety for further details keenly evinced by the avidity with which they purchased each successive extra; one and all sought relief in the true American channel—a public demonstration. At 11 o'clock the streets on three sides of the Exchange were packed with excited citizens, who indignant at the insult offered the nation, mourned most heartily the loss of the President, and apparently needed only a leader to do anything and everything to avenge the one and testify the other. One or two incidents, trifling in themselves, revealed the depth of the indignation felt, rendering it at once an impolitic and dangerous matter, for any one differing with the majority in sentiment.

It appears that a man named CHARLES ANDERSON, who was known to Mr. VERMILYE, a broker and banker of Wall-street, approached Mr. VERMILYE, while he was talking with two or three friends.

After some remarks had been made in regard to the news of the morning, Mr. ANDERSON said he did not think men who had sympathized with the secession movement should be held responsible for the assassination. Mr. VERMILYE differed with him, and in his reply said he did not think any sympathizer with the rebels could feel right today; and that he (Mr. VERMILYE) did not wish to continue a conversation with such a person. He then left Mr. ANDERSON and went into his place of business. A few persons who had overheard what had been said gathered in front of the building, and Mr. ANDERSON saw that a storm was coming. It is reported that he ran into the office behind Mr. VERMILYE, and escaped through the back part of the building. The crowd increased and became more excited. It was reported that ANDERSON had defended the assassination. There were frequent cries: "Bring him out," "Let's have him." Some men demanded that he should be hanged. Finally, the crowd filled the street; vehicles which were compelled to stop were covered with men, and the excitement became intense. The police were scarcely able to restrain the crowd, and the determination to seize ANDERSON, and treat him as it was held he deserved, became fully apparent. Afterward it was decided to enter the building and find him. Just then, however, a squad of police appeared, and for the time prevented this movement. At this point MOSES H. GRINNELL appeared on the steps of the Bank of North America, which is in the building No. 44, and after some investigation as to the cause of the excitement, and an explanation, he addressed the crowd, by request of the police.

Mr. GRINNELL spoke of the gathering and the cause of it, and said he did not wonder at the intense excitement that was occasioned by the rumor that the murder of the Chief Magistrate had been defended by a man who had, according to the rumor, taken refuge in the building around which so many men were now assembled. (Cries of "Bring him out! hang him!") Mr. GRINNELL then repeated the words used by ANDERSON, and said there was a vast difference between the expressions actually made and those that had been reported. Mr. GRINNELL then exhorted the crowd to act in a considerate manner, and like wise citizens. Though all hearts, he said, were overwhelmed with sorrow, all men should stand for the right. If, however, our rulers were to be assassinated for doing the right, traitors must understand that the time has come for every man to buckle on his armor. (Vehement cheering.)

Mr. GRINNELL then alluded to Mr. JOHNSON, who was to take the place of the Chief Magistrate, (cries—"Nobody can take it,") saying that he firmly believed that the nation would find that it possessed in Mr. JOHNSON a jewel whose worth could not be overestimated. (Great applause and cries, "We will support him," "Let him hang the traitors.") Mr. GRINNELL concluded his remarks by advising the crowd to disperse, and the street was soon cleared by the aid of the police.

Another person, quite likely insane, declared that it was a good thing, one of the best that could have happened to the country. He would have continued in this strain probably until his head was broken in or his life taken, had not some one of the banking house of VERMILYEA & Co. seized him by the arm and taken him into the office. In the

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE

were assembled Ex-Gov. King, Judge Pierpont, Hon. M. F. Odell, Sam'l Sloan, Recorder Hoffman, Gen. Wetmore, Gen. Peck, Gen. Ullman, Mr. Hotsling, Mr. Wm. M. Evarts, Hon. Daniel S. Dickenson, Capt. Drake DeKay and others of our prominent citizens. These gentlemen had met for the purpose of joining with Mr. DRAPER in a set of resolutions appropriate to the occasion; in fact, this was to have been the scene of the day's demonstration. The people, however, willed it otherwise, and the silent presence of tens of thousands of citizens effectually demonstrated that there must be a *public* meeting, one at which all who desired might partake.

While preparations were making for the meeting, which it was determined to hold, a loud shout was heard, and a great rush was seen in the street. Cheer upon cheer rent the air, and for a moment it seemed as if the people had forgotten their grief, and were remembering only the great victories of the republic. Presently, however,

MAJ.-GEN. BUTLER

entered the room, and the occasion of the demonstration was patent. Collector DRAPER received the General courteously, and introduced to him the twenty or thirty gentlemen present, to whom Gen. BUTLER communicated the latest word as received from the War Department. The main features of his remarks are those found in the later dispatches to the newspaper press, and are presented elsewhere. The General looks well and hearty, and his reception was as cordial as it was spontaneous. The hour of noon having arrived, Mr. DRAPER led the way to the balcony, before which, far up and down the street, stood at least 20,000 people. Most perfect quiet reigned supreme; all waited for the announcement from the officers.

Advancing to the front, Mr. DRAPER said: "Gentlemen, please come to order, and Gen. WETMORE will present a list of officers, and read to you a series of resolutions which it seemed fitting for us to pass at this meeting."

Gen. WETMORE then nominated the following named gentlemen: Hon. Simeon Draper, President; Hon. John A. King, Moses Taylor, Esq., Hon. Moses H. Grinnell, Vice-Presidents; Henry M. Taber, L. E. Chittenden, Secretaries; who were unanimously accepted, after which the General read the following

RESOLUTIONS,

which were likewise adopted without a dissenting voice:

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God to take from us ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the President of the United States, by a sudden and awful visitation, and by this great calamity befalling us in the hour of our national triumph, we are warned by the uncertainty of all human affairs and our absolute dependence for our safety and protection as a nation upon the mercy and wisdom of Divine Providence; therefore,

Resolved, That in this hour of our deep affliction we humbly implore that the Divine protection and support vouchsafed to us as a nation hitherto, which has borne us through years of bitter trial, and brought us safely through the storms of war to victory, and the prospect of peace, will not now be withdrawn from us—but that, having taken from us the chosen and beloved Chief-Magistrate, who has so earnestly and faithfully and wisely labored and toiled in the behalf of this people, God will in His mercy enlighten, guide and strengthen his servants, upon whom devolves the authority of the Government, so that they may wisely and justly administer the power confided to them.

Resolved, That while we bow in submission to the mysterious dispensation which thus afflicts us, as men and citizens, we must express the anguish and grief which fill our hearts, that the death of ABRAHAM LINCOLN is a calamity not to this nation alone, but to the civilized world. (Great applause.)

Resolved, That while in his personal character, exhibiting the kindliest and most generous nature, he in his public career, manifested and illustrated in the highest degree the capacity of free institutions, to inspire and develope true greatness of character. That his services to the nation through all the years of trial and danger, his unwavering devotion, pleasing courage and enduring hope, have endeared him forever to the hearts of the people, and in their memories as in history, he will be recorded as the first patriot of the age. Alas! that he should be also the most distinguished martyr in the sacred cause of liberty.

Resolved, That as by the last acts of his life, the President proved that kindness, charity, and a spirit of conciliation toward the enemies of the Republic, animated him and dictated his policy, so we believe that we best honor his memory by emulating his spirit and example, and continuing to labor for the restoration of peace and harmony in the land.

Resolved, That to the bereaved wife and children of the lamented dead we tender our deep and heartfelt sympathies, but can offer no better consolation than the assurance that the whole people weep with them, and feel the loss to be irreparable.

Resolved, That we tender to the officer, upon whom, by this said calamity the Executive authority devolves, our sympathies in the trying position in which he is placed, and the assurance of our cordial and unwavering support in the measures which, guided by Divine wisdom, he may adopt for the speedy accomplishment of the great objects for which his lamented predecessor labored and died. (Immense applause.)

Resolved, That it be recommended to the citizens to close all places of business to-day as early as practicable, and that they remain closed until after the burial of the deceased President. (Applause.)

Resolved, That it be requested that all places of public amusement be closed for this evening, and that the question of the further closing of all such sources of pleasure be referred to the sympathy, loyalty, and reverence of the managers. (Applause.)

Resolved, That a committee of thirteen citizens of New-York be sent to Washington to attend the funeral of the President, and to tender such aid and sympathy to the government as may be needful and proper, and that said committee consist of the following gentlemen:

MOSES TAYLOR,	CHAS. H. RUSSELL,
JONATHAN STURGES,	EDWARDS PIERREPONT
WM. E. DODGE,	SAMUEL SLOAN,
HAMILTON FISH,	JOHN J. ASTOR, JR.,
MOSES H. GRINNELL,	F. B. CUTTING,
WM. M. EVARTS,	R. M. BLATCHFORD,
CHAS. H. MARSHALL.	

Gen. WETMORE then said: Fellow-citizens, a great calamity has befallen our nation. We have met today in this vast assemblage under circumstances of great misfortune to the people. The President of the United States—a man best qualified of all our public men, by reason of head and heart—has been stricken down by the assassin's hand, and to-day the people mourn his loss as a National misfortune, as a calamity, whose extent we cannot realize, and whose consequences we pray God may be turned to the lasting benefit of our country. Let us all unite, fellow-citizens, with the

REV. DR. VERMILYEA,

who will now lead us in prayer. The reverend gentleman stood upon the balcony's edge, while the crowd, uncovered, bent their heads and followed the speaker in the accompanying petition: "Our Father, God of Heaven and Earth, Who hast at all times presided over the destinies of our nation, we approach Thee humbly, penitently and in great despondency, praying that Thou Who wert the God of our Fathers, wilt not desert us in this our time of need. We pray that we may meekly and lovingly submit to the decrees of Thy Providence and to Thy Holy Will, knowing that all things shall turn to the good of them that serve the Lord. Thou hast taken from us, oh, our Father, the strong staff on which we have been wont to lean; but we most fully realize that this event could not have transpired without Thy Divine permission, and all the people are united, saying, "It is the Lord, let him do what seemeth good in his sight." Oh, Lord, we know from our fathers that thou hast been faithful in the past, and we can trust Thee for the present. We know what was done in the olden time; how we were brought through the fiery troubles and landed in safety and prosperity on the hither side of peace, and looking to the loving arm of strength for help in this dark hour of our suffering we place implicit confidence, unwavering faith in Thee. Remember, we beseech Thee, in thy great mercy, the family of the deceased President; bless and comfort, protect and shield them; carry them tenderly through this dark shadow of Thy providence, and sustain them by the consolations of Thy love. And we meekly beseech Thee to turn the hand of death from the Secretary of State; spare his life, oh Lord, if it be consistent with Thy will—spare his life for future usefulness to his fellows, and for the great good of his sorrowing country. And may the Vice-President, upon whom is thrust thus unexpectedly the vast responsibilities of a nation's trust, be found equal to the task, prepared for the great weight Thou hast placed upon him. May the Lord be his help and his stay, may all good people rally about him, encourage and sustain him in this time of awful trial. Aid us in maintaining the supremacy of law and right; aid us in removing causes of dissension from among the people, and aid us in attaining a spirit of humility and penitence before the Lord our Maker. Be with us during the further proceedings of the meeting, direct our words and actions for the lasting good of the people, and extend thy kindly protection above and over us all. Our Father who art in heaven, hallowed be thy name, thy kingdom come, thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven; give us this day our daily bread, forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us; lead us not into temptation, deliver us from evil, for thine is the kingdom, the power and the glory for ever and ever. Amen.

The Lord's Prayer was repeated in unison by the great gathering, and as the sound of many voices rolled up the Heavens, the bright sun, hitherto concealed by the clouds, broke forth with renewed splendor, dazzling the eye, as if responsive from the Giver of all Good to the petitions of his servants.

EX-GOVERNOR JOHN A. KING

was then introduced, and spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—It is a melancholy task that I have set for me; it is a melancholy duty to stand here before you to-day. But all of this vast multitude, I know, are of those who love their country, and who join me in mourning the sad event which brings us together on this occasion. But a short time since, and we were all rejoicing over the triumphs of our armies, and to-day we stand grieved and wounded, mourning over the dastardly deed of a bravado assassin. In any other country than this, my friends, such an event would involve disturbance, trouble and possible bloodshed; but far deeper must we feel this terrible blow, who live in a land whose Chief Magistrate, chosen of the people, the highest officer of the government, has been stricken down by the assassin's hand. He who has fallen, fellow-citizens, was a good man, a virtuous man, a true hearted, kind hearted man, a true type of the American people, (prolonged applause,) he asked no higher plaudits from his constituents than that they should believe he had done his duty; he lived for this and this singly, that he might labor for his country's good, discharging with rare fidelity the duties of his post. (Applause.) Oh, where my friends shall we look for one to take his place? I confess I know of none to fill it. Only a day since and it was our pride and privilege to raise these shining stars, full to the masthead, typical of glorious victory, and our proud hearts were gladdened by the sight of this banner of the stars as it waved triumphant o'er the land; now it is our mournful duty to grieve for him whose fidelity, courage, will and skill were instrumental in placing that banner where it is. (Applause.) Yes, fellow-citizens, great, and powerful and good as is our Creator, I think and deeply feel that it is a fearful thing to take away from us our Chief Magistrate, to cast into utter despondency this great nation, and to turn its rejoicing into grief and sorrow. We are but mortals, and when so suddenly a great affliction comes, affecting not you or me alone, but millions upon millions of our fellow-men, it is right, it is natural, that we should seek relief in venting our woe, in speaking of our sorrow. But let us not forget in our sorrow the duty that remains; let us renew our vows to God, of unwarying faithfulness to our country's cause; let us stand by, to the uttermost, those who are in authority, and let us show to the people of the earth, that we are a nation whose house is builded on a rock, protected by the Omnipotent arm of the Ruler of the world. (Great applause.)

At the conclusion of Gov. KING's address,

JUDGE EDWARDS PIERREPONT

spoke thus: Mr. President and fellow-citizens—The American people must never despair. Despondency is not a characteristic of this nation, and I trust it never will be. As I threaded my way down town, walking the streets, on every hand and at every step I heard the suggestion "What is now to happen?" Why, my friends, the American people have the ability to meet every and any emergency, and they will meet this. (Applause.) It is our duty today to mourn the noble man whose untimely death fills all hearts with gloom and sorrow; but then it is our duty to rally around and stand by the representatives of the nation. (Applause.) Not a week will pass, I prophecy, before we shall be found standing firm and unflinching in the path of duty. The People will do what is right; it is their province to support, to encourage and to sustain the officials of the nation; and at once we will rally and will feel all our past confidence in ourselves and our cause, resolute and determined in the continuance of the war upon rebellion. (Great applause.) And now is it not our duty to rise to the majesty of the people, to stand by the Vice-President, now President? Assuredly this is our duty, and I know that the whole country will at once extend its encouraging support to the man called by this mysterious Providence to the head of this great nation. (Applause.) Give him your sympathy; give him your aid; extend the helping hand and the cheering word; let us all arise in our might, with renewed determination to crush out the rebellion from the face of the land, (tremendous applause,) and show to friend and foe that with the people rests the will to succeed and the ability to carry it out. (Renewed applause.) This great calamity we cannot understand. The ways of God are indeed inscrutable. For some great good, doubtless, the Supreme Ruler of events has permitted this fearful assassination, and only with submission can we turn to Him and say, "It is the Lord's will. We are powerless in his hands, we are omnipotent with his help—let us act accordingly, let us take this severe lesson to heart, and trusting in Him who will see that all things shall work together for good, bring to bear upon the emergency all that wisdom of experience which the sad events of the past four years have taught us. (Great applause.)

At this point the crowd observed

MAJ.-GEN. BUTLER

upon the balcony, and cries of "BUTLER, BUTLER!" arose from the street, assuming mighty proportions, and growing finally to a hurricane of applause, when he advanced to speak. Silence being restored, he said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: But a day or two since we assembled on this very spot with joy and gladness to congratulate the country and each other upon the success of our armies in the field, of the hosts of the republic, whose triumphs betokened the dawning of peace, whose victorious march sent terror to the very heart of the rebellion, while it carried joy and gladness to every loyal bosom at the North, and struck the key-note of universal happiness throughout the nation. (Great applause.) The flags which to-day droop gloomily in mourning, then were raised in gladness; the whole country, elated with the glorious news of the day, rejoiced with exceeding great joy; to-day, mourning the loss of a great and good man, our noble President, the saviour of his country, we assemble to mingle our grief, our sadness and our tears. An honest man, an incorruptible patriot, the redeemer of his country in a crisis as terrible as it was dangerous, he lived until the form of the rebellion was crushed, and then perished by the blow of an assassin. And while with all reverence for God, the Almighty ruler of the universe, we mingle our tears with that despoiled home from whose hearth has been taken the husband and the father, and while we melt in sympathy with the grief-stricken ones about us, let us see to it that we remember our higher, nobler, sterner duty—forgetting not that his death must be made serviceable to his country; that this dreadful lesson, fraught with significance, is not permitted to be lost to the people. Other rebellions in other lands have begun in assassination, have been inaugurated by the assassin's knife, but it would appear that it has been left for free America to exhibit a spectacle of a rebellion, crushed in life, in strength, in form and shape, revivifying its soul by assassination and death. With a blind hatred, characteristic of the rebellion, they have struck down the most forgiving, gracious, lenient, kind-hearted friend the rebels had. ("That's so.") "True to the letter," and applause.) If the rebels can do a deed like this to the kind, good, generous, tender-hearted ruler, whose every thought was purity, whose every desire a yearning for forgiveness and peace,

WHAT SHALL BE DONE

to them in high places who guided the assassin's knife? (The scene at this moment was most exciting. As one man the whole multitude cried aloud, "Hang them!" "Hang them!" "Vengeance! vengeance!" The uproar grew terrific; no one voice was heard, but like the rush of many waves, the congregated masses shouted in unison for retribution.) Shall we have peace in fact, or peace in name? ("In fact.") Shall we be content with crushing out the strength and resources of this rebellion, leaving its spirit untamed, ready to slip an assassin's knife to the hearts of our rulers, and apply the incendiary's torch to our dwellings? ("No, no.") Is this great nation to be longer at the mercy of these rebels? Are our lives to be hereafter peaceful and quiet, or turbulent and disturbed? Are our avocations of life to go smoothly on, each man being without fear and dread, or are we to rival the cities and terrors of the Old World, where every man fears his neighbor and goes about armed to the teeth? (Great applause.) This is the question to be decided to-day, on this spot, at this hour, by the American people, and this dispensation has doubtless been sent to teach us that the spirit of rebellion must be broken, and that not one jot or tittle of its infamous creation shall be allowed upon this continent. (Great applause.) But be of good heart, there is no occasion for despondency. Darkness by no means overshadows our future. A great and good man has fallen in the greatness of his fame, in the very hour of victory. He has gone to that bright land sanctified by the presence of WASHINGTON and the patriots of the revolutionary days, and the noble army of martyrs who gave their life-blood in their country's defence during this accursed war. Oh, the mysteries, the inscrutable mysteries of Providence. We mourn the loss to-day of him who four years since escaped the plotters against his life at Baltimore—then, when he was needed, when a great work lay before him, he was spared; but now his work is ended, he has performed well his part, and has gone, leaving what is behind for us to finish. He drove out the life and strength of rebellion; and it remains for us to crush out the spirit of treason. (Great cheering.) And here I will state what I know to be the fact concerning the

SENTIMENTS OF VICE-PRESIDENT

JOHNSON. I know him well, and I know that the feeling and determination of him who has succeeded to the highest position on earth, are that this rebellion must be PUT DOWN. He has had a nearer and clearer view of it than you or I. He has all but had his hearthstone torn from him, and his roof-tree burned over his head. He can appreciate, he does appreciate the magnitude of the rebellion as none can, save those who have felt its iron hand, and suffered under its tyrannous rule. He is able, believe me, and determined to treat this rebellion as we want to have it treated. (Tremendous applause.) I know that it is said to be blood thirstiness to express an opinion that these rebellious leaders should suffer condign punishment. (No, no, hang them.) But oh fellow-citizens, could he who has gone from us had but foreseen the effect of his leniency, his kindness, his generosity and his magnanimity, could he have seen that his reward was to be death at the hand of an assassin, it would possibly have modified his judgment, and to-day he would have been spared to us and to the nation. Such a prophetic vision would have nerved his heart and overcome that goodness of his nature which has been thus cruelly availed of. His clemency meant death, meant assassination, and brought to pass the very outrage which, in his goodness, he would have scouted. He, too, the Secretary of State, foully murdered on a sick bed, would have been spared to us, and the good of the nation been consulted. But the President has gone before us; the first victim of his policy, he died with words of forgiveness on his tongue. And now, my friends, it is left for us to review his endeavors, and to draw therefrom the lesson of the day. Not in a spirit of vengeance, not in bloodthirstiness, not in a spirit of revenge or vindictiveness, but in mercy to thousands and tens of thousands do I ask that adequate punishment be visited on those who have done this great wrong. (Here the applause and cheering developed into a demonstration *per se*, and continued for several moments.) The widows and orphans of thousands of our soldiers demand it; the spirits bright and blessed of the myriad army above who died in defence and in the service of our country, look down and ask if their death shall be in vain. (No, no.) The insulted majesty of the nation demand it; the unvindicated assaults upon the people's honor demand it; the country drenched in the blood of her children demands it, and woe be to him who dares stand in the path of justice and the execution of the law. (Great applause.) Retribution, retribution, swift, unerring, terrible and just must and will be visited on the perpetrators of this great and terrible crime. (Long, continued applause, during which the General retired.)

The next speaker was the recently appointed United States District-Attorney,

HON. DANIEL S. DICKINSON,

who said, substantially:

FELLOW CITIZENS: The spirit of rebellion has whet its knife, and, failing to accomplish its treasonable work of dissolution, has slaked its vengeance by dipping it in the life blood of the Chief Magistrate of the nation. Its culmination was reached in the assassination of the President of the United States. In all history of men, savage or civilized, ancient or modern, you can find nothing which in fiendish atrocity will compare with this. (Applause.) Nothing even in the annals of the bloody French Revolution can at all approach in dastardliness and treachery to this murder of our great and good chief ruler. The only criticism which men have passed upon him was that he was too kind, too merciful, too lenient, too pitying, too moderate. The assassination partakes not of the common stripe. It was not at midnight, but at a public place on a crowded occasion the knife was drawn upon our President; and, still more dreadful, brandished over the sick bed of an almost dying Secretary of State. Oh, my friends, it required the spirit of rebellion, it required slavery (great applause) in its dying struggles to do this. We had expected that slavery would have died quietly, unhonored and unsung, but it seems it preferred to go down guilty and bloody, with the life of a good man upon its hands. It remained long enough to exhibit to the full its depraved, its wicked, ferocious nature, and now let it

BE HUNTED DOWN

like a wild beast. (Great applause.) Thank God I sincerely say that I have not temporized with this thing. I have winked at nothing which did not contemplate the hewing of this great enemy down to the very subsoil. (Applause.) It is not merely the death of ABRAHAM LINCOLN—great, good, faithful, patient man that he was—that we mourn, a great nation has been wounded, smitten to the very heart, and finally insulted to her very face. Let us, then, do our duty without fear or favor, without temporising a postponement. Let us remember the root and cause of all this trouble, and rest not till its very last vestige is swept from among us. (Applause.) Doubtless from above the spirit of ABRAHAM LINCOLN looks upon this mourning nation to-day; having done his duty, having fulfilled the course which was set before him, he has ascended to his reward and has been greeted with, "Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord;" and let us be mindful now of what remains to be done. Let our amnesty extend to all faithful men—(applause)—to all men whose hearts are right to-day—(applause)—and then let us march on to the destruction, the absolute annihilation, of slavery, digging up its roots and burning its very seeds. (Applause.) Everything pertaining to or connected with this infernal rebellion must be *crushed* out. (Applause.) I have spent the best years of my life in trying to reconcile the differences between the North and the South, but without success, and I feel now that these murderers and thieves must be hunted out of, and away from the abodes of men. (Great applause.) I tell you that I will neither slumber nor sleep until all things belonging to this rebellion are ground out in number, person, gender and case. (Applause and laughter.) I care not whether this act is the act of one man, of five, of twenty, or of a hundred. It is the sentiment of these people; they are determined to aim a blow at the life of this nation. It should not be left in the power of one ferocious man, or of a million, thus to attempt to destroy a nation, or embarrass it by aiming his attack at the person of the President of the United States, or of the Secretary of State—and of the latter I would say, that to him this nation owes an infinite debt of gratitude. By his skillful management he has kept us safe from trouble amid all our foreign complications, and let us pray that he may be still longer preserved, to guide us through the perils yet before us. (Prolonged applause.) The assassins of our loved, lamented President intended it for harm to this nation, as did those who sold Joseph into Egyptian bondage; but as it was then, so will they find now, that the Lord will work it for our good. The vail, by this act of atrocity, has been torn from before their idol, and Moloch stands revealed in all his hideous deformity, in all its infernal abomination. The accursed system of slavery could not die peaceably; its last hours must needs be marked with elements of confusion, disaster, crime; it preferred to sink into perdition with the blood of a noble martyr upon its skirts, and it has had its will. The time has come, fellow-citizens, when every loyal man, be he North, South, East or West, be he old or young, whatever or wherever he may be, should say that the people must rise with all their power and in all their majesty to put an end to this rebellion, to make the last of it, to send it and its abettors to their own place; and may God grant that we shall, one and all of us, not only recognize but fulfill our duty. (Great applause.)

MAJOR-GEN. PECK,

who, in the absence of Gen. DIX, commands the Department of the East, was then introduced, and said:

FELLOW CITIZENS: In the absence of Gen. DIX, I have deemed it my duty to come before you with assurances of the heartfelt sympathy of every officer connected with this department in this hour of national sorrow and distress. I wish that I had the power, the eloquence and the voice to address you on this occasion, but I fear that I should fail in all three. You may be assured, however, that in every wish, desire or effort you may entertain or make for the suppression of the rebellion, the officers and army will coöperate heartily and effectively with you. (Applause.) We have lost a great man. I knew him but slightly, having made his acquaintance as a part of his escort on the trip to Washington prior to his inauguration four years ago. I made up my mind at that time that we should have a President of kindness and ability. I, like many others who are called Democrats, opposed his election, but I firmly believe that he will rank in history, and deservedly too, as a second WASHINGTON. (Applause.) His patriotism, his love of his fellowman shone forth in every act. No man, since the days of WASHINGTON, has had in the whole four years as much responsibility as was often pressed upon Mr. LINCOLN in the brief space of a week; and it indeed seems strangely inscrutable that he who has guided so skillfully the ship of state through the perils of the past four years, should be stricken down at the post of duty while in sight of the peaceful haven towards which he steered. (Applause.) In midst of trouble, with but a frail human nature, surrounded by perils, with divided counsels, no man could have handled the government as he has done; none could have managed to the satisfaction of all so nearly and none would have ranked in history thereafter, as will he whose sad fate has called us here to-day. (Applause.) We mourn our loss, we grieve over our affliction, but we will nevertheless be mindful of our duty, clear and transparent, as it is solemn and important, and rest not until our flag waves triumphant and secure from one end of our land to the other. (Great and prolonged applause.)

MR. MOSES H. GRINNELL

then made a brief speech, introductory to a resolution, as follows: I have but a few moments since addressed another audience, and I have nothing to say which would be of interest, save only that my heart is as full as yours with sympathy for the family which mourns the loss of a husband and father and the nation which grieves over the death of its Chief Magistrate. We all feel deeply that this treacherous act is an insult to the nation. It is not alone the death of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, but the loss of the noble character we mourn. But a few days since we all assembled to rejoice over the assurances from him that our armies in the field had been victorious over the enemy; to-day the pulse of the nation beats high with regret at the deplorable sacrifice of the life of such a man. Let us consider well before we act; let us be calm in all our actions for the future; let us do justice to the instigators of the rebellion, and to those who, actuated by the prevailing sentiment of the South—slavery—raise the hand of treason against their government. (Applause.) It is proper, in my judgement, that this meeting should appoint a committee of twenty-five, to attend as delegates the funeral services of our late President, and to move that the chair appoint such committee. (Applause.)

The motion was carried, and the names will be published.

GEN. GARFIELD,

of Ohio, then made a stirring speech, which aroused the greatest enthusiasm, eliciting such continuous and tremendous shouts of applause as Wall-street hitherto knew nothing of. He said:

I left the City of Washington bright and blazing with the illuminations in honor of the victories of the nation's armies. I arrive here and find the city in gloom and despondency, its people sad and sorrowing with a great grief. What a contrast; what a fearful, terrible, significant transition. The spirit of rebellion, goaded to its last madness, has recklessly done itself a mortal injury, striking down with treacherous blow the kindest, gentlest, tenderest friend the people of the South could find among the rulers of the nation. ("That's so." Applause.) It would really seem, if I can say it without irreverence, that this tragedy almost parallels that of the Son of God, who died saying, "Father, forgive them; they know not what they do." So here the rebellion has removed the barrier between themselves and justice, implacable; (applause;) and he, dying with words of tenderness and magnanimity upon his lips, forgave them all they had done. In taking away this life, the rebels have left the

IRON HAND OF THE PEOPLE

to fall upon them. (Great applause.) Mercy and love are on the front of His throne, while justice and vengeance sit behind. And despising, maltreating mercy—then comes justice with hood-winked eyes, with the sword and the scales, and to her hands is the rebellion now to be given up. (Applause.) From every gaping wound of our dead chief, from every stab upon the Secretary of State, let a voice go up as of the people in their majesty, saying, "Let this, my house be swept and garnished—let it be purged of this accursed thing." (Great applause.) For mere vengeance I would do nothing, but for the security of the future, I would do anything. (Applause.) Go with me on the battle field, on many of which I have had the honor to stand, and see the graves of the departed soldiers of the Republic. From their bright spirits do you not hear the words, "we have submitted to you a holy charge, let it not be that we have died in vain." It is not in the American character to become assassins like the people of France and Italy. Gen. LEE and his officers would not sanction this act, but if they do the red lightnings of the people's vengeance will not forget them. (Great applause.) My heart is too full to speak more. I have been stopping with a member of the Cabinet in Washington, and he said to me, "I love our President more and more every time I see him. I find there is no point he has not considered, no suggestion possible with which he is unfamiliar. He has slept on and waked over every matter connected with the South, and has more maturely considered the entire case in all its bearings than any person I know of." And this man has gone—and yet though he is dead, he remains and is your President and mine to-day. Let us remember him, let us emulate him, let us love him for all time, honoring and reverencing him for himself not only, but for the labors he has performed, and the sacrifices he has made for "our dear country's sake." (Great applause.)

HON. L. E. CHITTENDEN

then took the stand, and, after an enthusiastic reception, spoke as follows:

Wall-street, peace be still. Is there a heart in this vast assemblage that is not sad to-day? Is there in all this vast continent one soul that is not full today? Oh, my fellow-citizens, at what a cost has this victory been won? Our friends by thousands and tens of thousands and hundreds of thousands have been laid in their graves to save the country, and now last night that man who shall stand in history next to WASHINGTON, was sacrificed on the altar of his country. How can we talk? How do anything except draw the lessons which this Providence of God must teach us? We have been through a hard and terrible school. We were taught by the first battle of Bull Run that we were not yet educated to the point of our high calling. After awhile the man whose memory shall ever be green with us, struck down slavery which caused all our troubles, and then God raised up GRANT, and SHERMAN, and SHERIDAN, and THOMAS to [illegible]

[illegible]

MEETING OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

[illegible]

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

[illegible]

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

[illegible]

PROCEEDINGS IN THE UNITED STATES COURTS.

[illegible]

PROCEEDINGS IN THE CITY COURTS—REMARKS OF CHIEF-JUSTICE ROBERTSON, DAVID DUDLEY FIELD AND JOHN GRAHAM, ESQS.

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(Continued on the Fifth Page.)